THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,483—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4th Nov.	DELHI	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10000
18th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10000
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	11500	.....	...
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
20th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
3rd Feb.	OCEANA	7000	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11500
17th "	CHINA	8000	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
2nd Mch.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
9th "	MACEDONIA	10000	.....	...
16th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
30th "	*ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
6th April	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
13th "	MARMORA	10000	.....	...
—th "	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	11500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

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Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

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(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of York	7310	.....	.....	1 Nov.	...
City of Vienna	4674	.....	.....	9 Nov.	...
City of London	9039	.....	4 Nov.	21 Nov.	...
				Calcutta	
City of Bavaria	6974	.....	.....	22 Nov.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	.....	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	15 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan.'12	...
City of Birmingham	7060	30 Nov.	23 Dec.	13 Jan.	15 Jan. '12
City of York	7310	16 Dec. 1912	8 Jan.'12	30 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5410	4 Jan.	27 Jan.	...	13 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	16 Feb.	13 Mar.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	25 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	13 Mar.	6 Apl.	...
City of Vienna	4672	...	.....	...	13 Apl.
City of Birmingham	7060	2 Mar.	23 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7310	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Sparta	5410	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	27 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	578	891	472	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,021	489	839
" Liverpool	605	957	462	704

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KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 6th Nov.	11 a.m.	†via P. D. & O.M.
Dumra	1695	Tues. 9th Nov.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Linga	2184	Fri. 10th Nov.	6 a.m.	† direct.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 9th Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Lindula," 3338 tons, on Wednesday 8th November, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on or about 4th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

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4th November, 1911.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th Nov. 1911
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Dec. "
Habsburg	3979	...	16th Dec. "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1912.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st Feb. "
Habsburg	3979	...	16th Feb. "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	...	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912
Persia	5895	S. Cliunak	26th Feb. "
Nippon	6350	S. Tarabochia	28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April "
a Austria	7588	G. Raicich	23th " "
China	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B Cobol	27th June "

a Will not call at Karachi.

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" Class to Trieste or Venice and back " 750
" Class to London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 644 *
" Class to London via Trieste and back " 904 to 1038 *
Second Class to Trieste or Venice ..... " 350
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back " 525
" Class to London via Trieste ..... " 429 to 419 *
" Class to London via Trieste and back " 683 to 723 *

*Fares according to class of railway.
** Fares according to Route on Railway,

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Saloon Class to London via Trieste ..... " 529 to 591 *
" Class to London via Trieste and back ..... " 833 to 963 *

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STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Persia	5195	S. Cliunak	24th Nov. 1911.

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RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

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Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Tientsin
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

I, MACLEAN DOMINIC GEORGE BRAGANZA, do hereby declare that from the 21st October, 1911, will go by the name of GEORGE DOMINIC MACLEAN, and will sign as such.

MACLEAN BRAGANZA,
Lower Parel,
Bombay.

MARSLAND, PRICE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of Marsland, Price and Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sirdar's Mansions, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th November, 1911, at 4 P.M. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1911.

II. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

III. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Frank Harrison as a Director.

IV. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but offer themselves for re-election.

V. To appoint Auditors for the year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the fifteenth to the thirtieth of November, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & CO.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MARIA CATHARINA MISQUITA wife of AUGUSTINE MISQUITA, of Bombay, East Indian Inhabitant, has agreed TO SELL to our client Mr. AMBALAL PRANJIWANDAS, the undermentioned property:—

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Forasland or ground, situate at Elphinstone Road in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4380 square yards or thereabouts, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 242, 2 7 and 467, New No. a 1222/9, 1-2 and New Survey No. —— and by the Municipality 1908, under Ward G No. 3470, and Street No. 131, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property of Cotton Mills, on or towards the West by the property of Nana Succaram Pai, on or towards the North by the property of the Elphinstone Mill and on or towards the South by the Elphinstone Road.—Dated this 31st day of October, 1911.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

ASKARI MIRZA bin HAIDER MIRZA, late of Bombay Mahomedan, an Ex Jamadar of Police.
ATMARAM GOVINDRAM, late of Bombay Brahmin Hindu, a Clerk.
HERMANN OSCAR KRAFT, late of Bombay and Assistant in Messrs. Hill Sons and Thomas, European.
HERBERT NEALE, (Reservist of the 14th (King's) Hussars, Bangalore), late of Baroda, a Valet to H. H. Maharaja of Gaekwar of Baroda, European.
SHAIK MAHOMED ESSACK GULAM HUSAIN, late of Buma, 1st Class Engine Driver, on board the R. I. M. S. "Sladen," Mahomedan.
JEERA BABU PARDESHI, late of Bombay Hindu.
PRAGJI JIVANDAS, late of Bombay Sweetmeat Merchant, a Pokarana Brahmin Hindu.
PUNUMCHAND PREMCHAND, late of Bombay a partner in the firm of Tulka Mal, Shroffs and Moneylenders, Marwari Bania, Hindu.
RAMDAS HARI, late of Bombay, Hindu.
ROBERT MORDANT HIGGS, late of Sibi, an Engine Driver, on the North-Western Railway, European.
JOHN TODD, late of Karachi, an Engine Driver on the North-Western Railway, European.
JOHN ALEXANDER HOYES, late of Bombay, an Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kaira, European.
PESTONJI KHARSHEDJI POCHKHANAWALA, late of Bombay, a Dock Agent, in the Supply and Transport Department (Commissariat), Parsi.
WILLIAM JACK, late of Bombay, Manager of Messrs. John Roberts and Co., European.
MATHURADAS LAKHMIDAS, late of Bombay, a Merchant, Cutchi Bhatia, Hindu.
JOHN HENRY O'REILLY, late of Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford in Ireland, European.
BAI JEREAL widow of Ratanshaw Rustomji Mistry late of Bombay Parsi,

All persons, having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General,
Administrator-General's Office, High Court,
Bombay, the 19th day of Oct., 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

SPECIAL TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.	NORTH-WEST ROUTE
Corridor Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi.	Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba)	D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba)	D. 21-30
Delhi	A. 6-57	Delhi	A. 8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi	D. 22-45	Delhi	D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba)	A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba)	A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run, when necessary, leaving Bombay in the evening, and arriving at Delhi, at a convenient hour in the morning.

From 1st November to 31st December, both days inclusive, the Northern Express will not run beyond Delhi.

Passengers for and from Stations beyond Delhi should change at Delhi.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special through Express Goods Train is now running daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor-Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 6th October, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "CITY OF LONDON",

ARRIVED on the 3rd November, 1911.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay, 3rd November, 1911.

THE IMPERIAL PROCESSIONS.

A GRAND FEATURE OF DELHI DURBAR.

THE LONGEST VIEW WITH BEST ACCOMODATION.

(i. e. sofas and chairs)
and shortest confinement to seats.
CHARGES VERY MODERATE.
Just in front of the exit (Delhi) gate of the fort.
Apply Sharp.

RATES CURRENT UP TO 25TH NOVEMBER, 1911.

1. Seats on the Eastern side of Jumma Mazid, the most prominent one, giving the best and longest sight—
   (a) Sofas Rs. 20 per seat.
   (b) Chairs Rs. 15 per seat.
2. Chairs on other sides Rs. 10 and 7 per seat.
3. Seats for parda ladies with best parda arrangements and female attendants—
   Chair Rs. 7 per seat.
   Other seats Rs. 5 per seat.
   A separate space specified for Europeans.
   Discount.

Purchasers of more than 10 tickets will be allowed 5 per cent discount.

AGENTS.
Special terms for Agents.
N. B.—No refund on Tickets once issued.
Apply to
SHRI KRISHN DASS,
Gurwala and Banker, DELHI.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

CANDIDATES intending TO JOIN THE COLLEGE during the next year, should submit their applications immediately.

An Entrance Examination for those who have not passed either the School Final or Matriculation Examination will be held on the 4th January next.

Twelve Scholarships will be awarded early in January. The selection of Scholars will be made by the Principal from candidates who present themselves.

The conditions on which Scholarships are awarded as well as the conditions on which private students are admitted will be found in the College Rules, a copy of which will be furnished by the Principal on application.

Re, lies to applicants will not be sent during the Coronation and Christmas Holidays.

K. HEWLETT., M. R. C. V. S.,
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, 26th October, 1911.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RUBY MICA.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. W. Williams and Co.

About 31 cases and 19 bags the Ruby Mica.

A deposit of 25 percent will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 quite new cabriolet, made to order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, goes well in harness.
1 strong grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 second-hand rubber shigram with a grey Arab horse.
3 gents' bicycles, in good order.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 2nd Floor "Dadoobhoy Mansions," Mayo Road, near Esplanade Bandstand, and next to Young Women Christian Association, very valuable and artistic design mahogonized furniture by John Robert and others, rich glassware by Treacher, best plated-ware, mahogonized drawing room suits, book cases, reclining sofa, chairs, large telescopic terew dining table and chairs, dinner wagon large sideboard, round and square table, Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, Cashmere embroidered curtains, China silk purdah, large round brass tray and bowls, lot of valuable books, Jaipore and Indian carpets, iron bedsteads, with wire and horse hair mattresses, mirror door wardrobes, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers one large Austrian ice box with refrigerator, etc. etc. the property of N. S. Glazebrooke, Esq., of Messrs. Glazebrooks and Co. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the parties concerned Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 5th November, 1911, will sell by Public Auction, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at "Tejpal Hall," Dabulkar Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome plain and carved blackwood and teakwood inlaid French-polished rich household furniture, large drawing-room suites, pier glasses, 2, 3, 5, 8 lights gas and electric chandeliers, very valuable rich ornaments, rich China and Japanese vases, bronze figures, ornaments, valuable almyrahs, iron fire proof safe, very valuable large drawing-room carpets, one cinematograph with films, one magic lantern, garden plants, electric light installation and fittings, Dynamo 140 Volts by Thomas Parker, Oil Engine by Ruston Proctor, two valuable four cylinder 14-16 H. P. "Fiat" motor cars, one handsome strong E B. rubber tyred bicycle wheels, victoria by "Morgan," two handsome E. B. rubber tyred glass fronted—broughams, one grey waler horse, one grey arab horse, grey pony, two bitches, two tangas, etc., etc., the property of G. G. Tejpal, Esq.

The property of another gentleman.

One handsome strong English built, glass fronted brougham, suitable for single or pair.

Catalogues are published and furniture is on view.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 4th November, 1911.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. Undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Half Owner & Manager ... MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW EVENING.
Doors open at 4-30.
TWO LAST MATINEES
for Children; Commences 5-30.
TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW NIGHT
SUNDAY, at 9-30 P. M.
TO-MORROW NIGHT,
Positively last night of

THE GREAT RAYMOND
THE GREAT RAYMOND
THE GREAT RAYMOND

King of Entertainers, greatest of conjurors and the un-rivalled amongst Handcuffe experts.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1. Boxes to hold four Rs. 25 and Rs. 30. Plan at S. ROSE AND Co.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Management, D. E. D. COHEN, Grand Opera House, Calcutta.

RETURN AND FAREWELL VISIT.
For a Special Engagement
COMMENCING
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
SATURDAY, Nov. 4TH.
MR. HENRY DALLAS' Coy.
THE FOLLIES
By arrangement with H. G. PELISSIER, from the Apollo Theatre, London.
IN
AN ENTIRELY
NEW MUSICAL MELANGE
introducing
THE FAMOUS
"NICOTINE QUARTETTES."
AND
PELISSIER'S HIGHLY AMUSING BURLESQUE OF
A 'XMAS PANTOMIME.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
TUESDAY, NOV. 7TH.
PRICES:—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1.
Plan at SOUNDY'S.
HARRY A. DOOLEY,
Genl. Manager.

SKATING RINK.

OPEN DAILY.
PRACTICE SESSION:—8 to 9 A. M.
Ladies only—9-30 to 10 30 A. M.
EVENING SESSION—6 to 8
BAND EVERY THURSDAY.
NIGHT SESSION:—9-30 to 11-30
BAND EVERY NIGHT SESSION.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF PROVISIONS, WINES, SHOP FURNITURE &c.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham, Byrne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees in possession Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY next, the 7th inst at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) in the shop on the ground-floor of the Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. W. H. Rayner & Co., consisting of tinned and bottled provisions and oilmanstores such as biscuits, jams preserved fruits, meats, fish, bacon, pickles, sauces, teas, etc., also wines such as claret, sherry, port, Moselle, hock, gin, &c and shop furniture such as marble top counter, glass cupboard, show case tables and sundries.

Cash will be required at the time of sale. The goods are on view now.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

On SUNDAY, the 12th inst. at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel, old Government House Road, in the big bungalow in Morarji Mill Compound, nearly opposite Lady Sakerbai Animal Hospital, the valuable and handsome latest design, teakwood and blackwood household furniture, rich glassware, cookeryware and platedware, set of dining table and chairs mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, lined embossed plush, Wrinbridge's cabinets, marble and tiled topped tables, and teapoys, bookcase, ladies' and gents' writing tables, single and double iron bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, cloths and gown presses, ice box, marble clock, blackwood carved furniture, medicine chest, fancy flower vases and table ornaments, wind-proof table and hanging lamps, bronze figures, rubber tyred bicycle wheel vis-a-vis, rubber tyred office shigram both in good order, chestnut cob and harness, etc., the property of C. H. Collings, Esqr., Manager, Morarji Mill and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW, with a large Garden, known as Kharaj Villa or Villa Ghits, situate at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill nearly opposite Shanti Bhuwan Bungalow.
HIGH COURT O. C. J.
Suit No. 682 of 1909.

R. D. Sathna and another ..... Plaintiffs
Vs.
Mahomedbhai Nansy Khairaj and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sathna, Esqr. the Receiver appointed in the above Suit by order of the Honourable Court dated 20th September, 1909, in pursuance of the powers given to him in the Consent Decree made in the above suit on the 11th day of July, 1911, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of November 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following very valuable landed property, on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of freehold formerly pension and tax land together with the messuages bungalow, out-houses and other structures, standing thereon, situate at Khumballa Hill, Pedder Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,583 square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of a larger piece of land comprised in the property known as "New Bunnee," and which said premises are Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 61, Collector's New No. A-355, Old Survey No 81, and New Survey No. 2-7123 and 7-7119 and Collector's Old No. 17, Collector's New No. 90 and 2226, and portion of New Survey No. 7-7119, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'D' Ward No. 3464 (3) and Street Nos. 33-35, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by foot-path or public passage, on or towards the west by Pedder Road, on or towards the north partly by foot-path or public passage and partly by the property formerly of Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy and now of Peroshaw B. Patit, and on or towards the south partly by the property formerly of Dady Manekjee Limjee and now of Jehangir Bomanji Petit, and partly by the property of Rehimtulla Kheraj, and which said premises are delineated on the plan deposited with Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, and surrounded thereon by a red coloured boundary line.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors, for the Receiver, at their office, No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 4th November, 1911.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

AND ROYAL MENAGERIE
of Performing Wild Animals.
LOCATION, CHOWPATI,
next the Indian Motor Taxi Cab Company.
SOUVENIER MATINEES } TO-DAY, SATURDAY, and TO-MORROW, SUNDAY AFTERNOON.
When two Handsome Watches will be given away amongst the Children.
Doors Open at 3 o'clock. Commence at 4 o'clock. Children, Half Price at Matinees only.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
A Handsome BICYCLE given away.
Everyone purchasing a Ticket will receive a coupon entitling them to a chance of winning the Bicycle.
SUNDAY NIGHT, November 5th.
Two Handsome SILK SAREES given away.
AGAIN TO-NIGHT.
OUR SECOND GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME MORE STAR NUMBERS
By our all Round Company of London and Continental Artistes.
A Handsome WATCH given to the Competitor stopping the longest on the Bucking Elephant "MARTHA."

MONDAY, 6TH NOV. 1911,
SPECIAL BENEFIT NIGHT FOR FAMINE RELIEF
Under the distinguished patronage and presence of
HON'BLE SIR VITHALDAS DAMODER THACKERSEY ANDRAO SAHEB VASSANJI TRICUMJI MOOLJI, J. P.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Full Box 6 Seats, Rs. 20; Single Seat Box Rs. 4; First Chairs, Rs. 3; Second Chairs, Rs. 2; Stalls Re. 1; Gallery (Natives only) As. 8.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to the 1 and 2 Rupees Seats.
Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co., or at the Circus, Tent, where Seats can be booked.
NOTICE:—Special arrangements made for Zenana Ladies.

MADAM HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
F. FELIX, Equestrian Director.
R. ALTON & W. SIMONS, Agents.
W. HARMSTON, Manager.
C. H. BRUCE, Bandmaster.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
OUR FUN PROGRAMME.
FOOLSHEAD TOTO,
PRINCE and JANE SCREAMS OF LAUGHTER.
THREE SHOWS EACH NIGHT.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

JJ&S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY

The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it Famous for over 100 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SONS, LIMITED,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. The King.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1374.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REQUIRED from Dadar to Andheri or Koorla 5-7,000 yards piece of land with a Small Shed or Cottage on moderate rent. Write to No. 288, care of this Paper.

SALE—WELL BRED F. T. PUPPIES, 6 weeks old. Pair Rs. 15 singly, males Rs. 10, females Rs. 8. Apply 8 to 12 a.m., ANDREW RETREAT, Mazagon Road, Mazagon.

TO LET a BUNGALOW with ground floor and upper floor available separately at No. 11, Club Road, Byculla, from 1st December 1911. Apply to DORABJI DOSSABHAI BHIMDIVALA.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Batia Building. Telephone No. 1288.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hammam Street, Fort.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

WANTED.—Smart Job COMPOSITORS. Apply GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '83 to '91 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2634, care of this Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 8ands from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 11/16d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to day:—
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANGOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YOKOO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months a term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received first for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	,, 5,75,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, Ltd.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... ,, 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Kambekar Street, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Mr. Dwarkadass Gordhandass the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Bachoo Haji Jacob Jooma Hoosein Haji Jacob, and Abubackera minor by his father and natural guardian the said Bachoo Haji Jacob, the mortgagors and in pursuance to the power of sale reserved in the indenture of mortgage and further charge bearing date the 16th day of October, 1910, Messrs SORABJI DAWAJI, Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th day of November, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All those piece or parcel of Fazendari land formed into one containing by admeasurement 258 5-9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of the Kambekar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2994, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under B Ward No. 2692, and Street No. 241-245 and bounded as follows, i.e.:—on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Kambekar Street, on or towards the north by the property of Abdul Karim Cassa, and on or towards the south by the property of Jusub Rehman, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. C. P. D'Cunha, Solicitor for the mortgagee, at his office, Sohrab House, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY situate at Ghatkoper, G. I. P. Railway.

Under instructions from and by the order of the executors of the last will and testament of Chaturbhooj Peraj (Mortgagee), and on account and at the risk of Maiji Sunderji, Lalji Sunderji, Bai Mithabai, widow of Damji Bhimji, and Bai Monghibai, widow of Sundrji Bhimji, the mortgagors, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers, will, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 5th day of November 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property, on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All those several pieces or parcels of land (now amalgamated into one) containing by admeasurement, 2186 1-2 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ghatkoper, G. I. P. Railway in the Registration Sub-district and Taluka of Salsette, in the district of Thana and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue partly under Survey No. 173, and partly No. 173-174, and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the north by the property of Mathuradass Ramdass, on or towards the south by the property of Premji Mathuradass, on or towards the east by the public tank, and on or towards the west by the Chimtoor road, and which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Uawalla and Pirozshaw, solicitors for the executors, at their Office No. 48, Prince Building, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th November, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at the corner of Wares Bunder Road and DeLima Street, at Mazagon.

Under instructions from the owners Mr. Dossabhai Elulji Surti and Bai Pirojbai, wife of Mr. Manchersnah Nusserwanji Chandabhai, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th November, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following valuable landed property :—

All that two triangular shaped pieces of leasehold land held under an indenture of lease dated 20th February, 1902, granted by the Secretary of State for India in Council, for a determined period of 50 years commencing from 5th day of April, 1899, with the tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Mazagon, Section VIII, within the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 195 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the north by the property of Kursheji Elulji Surti, and another, on or towards the south and west by the Wares Bunder Road, and on or towards the east by DeLima Street, which said piece of land is numbered 3-3611, and bears New Survey No. 3-3600 in the Books of the Collector of Bombay, and is assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E. Ward No. 5623, Street No. 72, Wares Bunder Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 9th November, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rahim Mansions, ground floor near the Wesleyn Church, on Colaba Causeway, by order of the concerned very valuable French and mahogany polished new designed household furniture, such as tapestry lined suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble top tables and teapoys, single and double mirror door almyrahs, clothes and hanging presses, wardrobes, washhand tables, hat stands, onest of drawers, cottage and square pianos, English palm stands, rich oil paintings writing tables with drawers, chairs, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of the ENTIRE Stock-in-Trade of a shop of superior woollen and Coloured piece-goods at Chuckla Jackeria Musjid.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal, attorneys for the mortgagee in possession Bhaidas Thakordas, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Messrs. Devidas Vandravandas and Dhirajlal Vandravandas, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 11th, and SUNDAY, the 12th November, at 2-30 p.m., sell off by Public Auction at Chuckla, the entire stock-in-trade of the firm trading under the name and style of Messrs. Haricharandas Vitholdas and Co. at Chuckla, Jackeria Musjid consisting of various sorts of superior whipcords, cashmeres, pinhead, coloured venetians covered coatings, shittings and tennis flannels, shirting flannels, striped flannels, striped alpacas, coloured and white netted and mercerised Oxfords, assorted Zephyrs, prints, Italian twills, plain black, blue and white serges, silk, cotton and woollen waistings, canvases coarse linens etc., etc., in entire and loose pieces, collars, breeches, white beaux, ivory military and coloured collars, pearl buttons, collar buttons, ladies' small hand bags, holdalls, etc., etc., in convenient in lots to suit purchasers.

P. S.—Private offers for the above in one lot will be received by the Auctioneers upto the day previous to that of the sale and if the same is not sold in one lot it will be sold in separate lots.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 4th November, 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ADCOCK—Oct 10, at Villa San Francisco, Florence, the wife of Sir Hugh Adcock, C M G, of a son.

MINNS—Oct 12, at Hammondswood, Frensham, the wife of C Minns, Indian Civil Service (Burma), of a son.

FISHER—Oct 12, at Debden Rectory, Saffron Walden, the wife of Noel Fisher, of Harpenden Estate, Selangor, F M S, of a daughter.

HESKETH—Sept 28, at Wilton, Grange, Bolton le Moors, the wife of Capt George Hesketh, of a daughter.

PROSSER—Oct 10, at Wyeland House, Hereford, the wife of Capt C E Wegg Prosser, of a daughter.

SAUNDERS—Oct 11, at 66 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin, the wife of Lieut F P Saunders, R N, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CONDON—MILNER—Oct 12, at St Mathews' Church, Redhill, Surrey, Edmund Charles Hill Condon, M A I, A M C E, son of the late Major Edmund Hunt Condon, A M D, to Edith, daughter of the late Rev Richard Milner, M A.

LOVEGROVE—LASCELLES—Sept 16, at St Peter's Church, Colombo, Charles Arthur Lovegrove, A M I C E, Assistant Director of Public Works, Ceylon, to Margaret Emily, daughter of the late Hon. George Edwin Lascelles.

STREET—MILLER—Oct 12, at St Mary le Tower Church, Ipswich, Fleet Paymaster E W Lloyd Street, R N, to Grace Lingwood, daughter of Henry Miller, M I C E.

DEATHS.

AIREY—Oct 12, at Pauplaste, Transvaal, South Africa, Col Henry Parks Airey, D S O, C M G, late New South Wales Artillery.

AUSTIN—Oct 12, at Addlestone, John Charles Austin, late of the Royal Courts of Justice, aged 78.

COLE HAMILTON—Oct 13, at Westmont, Ryde, Charles Richard, late Commander R N, son of the late Major Cole Hamilton.

MALLOK—Oct 13, at Cairnhead, Taunton, the Right Hon John William Mellor, K C, aged 76.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

HOGG—October 27, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr P M Hogg, M S M Ry, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Performance by The Great Raymond, Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, 9-30. p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, Special Attractions "Fun Pictures of Foolshed, Jane, Prince and Toto." Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "Get information before you invest, not after."—Wall Street Maxim.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients during the month of October was 702 of which there were 60 males, 292 females, and 350 children.

EUROPEAN'S CASH-BOX STOLEN.—Mr. F. D. Spencer, residing at Colaba, has reported to the police the theft of his cash-box containing Rs. 260 in cash and currency notes.

THEFT IN HOTEL MAJESTIC.—Dr. B. B. Hanikerr has reported to the police the theft of a gold necklace valued at Rs. 150, from a jewel-box from his room in the Hotel Majestic.

Y. M. M. A.—The 28th weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association will be held on Sunday the 5th instant at 10-40 a.m. (S.T.) in the Anjuman Islam Hall, New Nagpada, when Mr. Syed Ibrahim Syed Ahmed Kadiri will deliver a lecture on "Duty to Self and Nation" in English. Those who understand English are cordially invited to attend.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—At the Morgue, yesterday, the Coroner Mr. E. T. Lambert held an inquest touching the death of Abubaker Mahomed, a Mahomedan boy, aged two years old and residing with his uncle Tyeb at Kolsa Mohalla. The deceased, it appeared, was playing in the street, when a victoria came round the corner. The deceased tried to run across the street, but got in front of a vehicle. The driver tried his best to pull up, but the front wheel struck the deceased and knocked him down. The deceased was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died. The jury returned a verdict of accident death.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R E Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m., to-day :—

March	Oh you Women
Overture	Le dei D'Yootot
Valse	Lysistrata
Selection	The Belle of New York
Dance	The Grasshoppers
Selection	The Dollar Princess
Indian Romance	Hobomoko
	Linoke
	Adam
	Linoke
	Kerker
	Bucalossi
	Fall
	Reeves

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master commencing at 6 p.m. to day :—

March of Triumph	Entry of the Gladiators
Overture	Die Irrfahrt um's Gluck
La Serenade	Birthday
La Gavotte	The Way to the Heart
Selection	The Quaker Girl
Valse	Ciribiribin
Selection	The Mikado
Two Step	Moonstruck
	J. Fucik
	Suppe
	Eisoldt
	Lincke
	Monckton
	Bucalossi
	Sullivan
	Monckton

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Major A. P. S. C. Stuart and Officers, the Band of the 104th Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. W. S Walcott, commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day :—

March	With Sword and Lance
Overture	Haydee
Selection	The Girl from the Kays
Valse	The Druid's Prayer
Moreceau	Salut d' Amour
Selection	Leslie Stuart's Songs
Polka (Piccolo Solo)	Izetta
Two Step	Julie
	Starke
	Auber
	Caryll
	Davson
	Elgar
	Godfrey
	Jones
	Jayce

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

To-night's change of programme will be found to contain a special allowance of fun as Foolshead, Prince, Jane and Toto all figure on the screen. Each is unique in his or her own sphere of funmaking. So we should hear some hearty bursts of laughter at the Novelty Theatre this week. A fine coloured travel picture will be shown of British North Borneo. The dramatic film, "The sheriff's Daughter," is a thrilling production descriptive of cowboy life. "A Fatal Sonata" is an Itala success beautifully photographed. The gardens have now been redecorated and will be found a pleasant rendezvous during the cool evenings.

Prince Arthur of Connaught has promised to unveil the memorial statue of King Edward in York Minster. It will occupy the corresponding niche in the north side of the high altar to that of King Edward in the south, erected in memory of Canon Fleming. The statue is a life-size figure carved from a block of Caen stone. His Majesty is shown in his ecclesiastical Coronation robes—cope, dalmatic, and stole.

POLICE COURTS.

BORAH MERCHANT CHEATED.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Finan charged Raghunath Annaji, a customs clearing-clerk in the employ of Hussonally Abdulally, proprietor of the Bombay Paper Mart, with cheating in respect of Rs. 1,077.

The prosecution case was that the accused, who had to make out vouchers for paying the dues, made out two vouchers for every item and thus succeeded in cheating his master to the extent of Rs. 1,077.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said three others were also in the conspiracy with him and he had received Rs. 275 only, out of which he was cheated to the extent of Rs. 100 by one Tukaram.

Mr. B. J. Dhondy, who appeared for the accused, prayed for mercy on the ground that this was the accused's first offence.

As the complainant did not press the charge, his Worship sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF REVOLVER.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday disposed of the case in which Detective Inspector Morris charged Nanekhan and another Pathan with house-breaking and theft of five revolvers valued at Rs. 239, the property of Gulam Husein Allibhoy, a dealer in arms and ammunition, Abdul Rahiman Street.

The circumstances under which the accused were arrested have been already published.

The accused attempted to prove an "alibi," but the witnesses who were called to prove it spoke deliberate lies by saying that the accused were with them till Monday evening, while really they were in police custody on Monday.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence and sentenced the accused to fifteen and twelve months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

BREACH OF TRUST.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, yesterday, Ishmar Bagira, a Hindu peon, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 40.

The accused, it appeared, was entrusted with this amount by his master, Taifu Hara, a Japanese merchant, for telegraphic purposes; this sum he misappropriated and absconded.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 60, out of which Rs. 40 were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

THEFT OF A WATCH.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Mavlana Miakhan was charged with the theft of a watch, valued at Rs. 70, belonging to one Bhimji Pragji.

The complainant was passing along Kalbadevie Road, when the accused came from behind, picked his pocket, and ran away with the watch.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

RAYMOND THE MAGICIAN.

To-day and to-morrow, Raymond who has during his season at the Royal Opera House, Chaupati, Bombay, entertained the public to a series of changes of programme in which he has shown himself to be a master in the art of entertaining, a finished conjurer and an unrivalled illusionist, will give his last four performances. On each day at 5-30 p. m. matinees for children will be held, while the evening performances will take place at 9-30 p.m. as usual. Those who have seen Raymond will, no doubt, be obsessed with a desire to revisit the entertainment before he leaves Bombay and to those who have not witnessed his performance we can only suggest, that, if they wish to see conjuring and illusions of an order not surpassed in the leading capitals of Europe, they should certainly take advantage of one of these last four occasions on which to visit the Royal Opera House.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

The third new programme will be once more presented this afternoon when the Harmston's will give away a gold and a silver watch to the holders of lucky numbers from among the school children. At the evening performance a handsome bicycle is offered and the numbers of the coupons issued last night will also be placed in the prize lottery-box thus giving a chance to the spectators on Friday night also to win the prize. At the Matinee on Sunday two watches will be given away while on Sunday night two handsome silk sarees will be presented to the holders of lucky numbers. On Monday night Madame Harmston-Love will give the proceeds of the show to the Indian Famine Relief fund when the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey and Rao Bahadhur Vasanji Trioumji have accorded their patronage and promised to be present.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrapted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd November, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	...	...	.....	...	...
Teheran	3	1	35 p. m.	1	22
Suez	3	1	50 p.m.	1	10

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11.)

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting station on the coast, booked by routes other than Bhamo, can only be accepted at sender's risk. (25-10-11.)

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Manyuen Tengyueh (31-10-11.)

Bhamo route to China is entirely closed to traffic for present (1-11-11).

Until further notice code telegrams for Turkey cannot be admitted (13-10-11).

Italian administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in cipher or code language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and if those concerned deposit two copies of their codes, one at the Telegraph Office at Rome and the other at the Tripoli Office (20-10-11).

It is further notified that the maximum number of words which can be sent in code or cipher Telegrams is fixed at twenty-five (24-10-11.)

Ramhormuz Line Interrupted to Ahwaz since 7 a.m. (31-10-11.)

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora, (2-11-11).

EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

Issue of Tickets.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As it is possible that the official notice regarding rates for admission to the exhibition of Old Bombay is not sufficiently detailed to enable the public clearly to understand the conditions under which our tickets are issued, will you allow me to make clear the principles upon which our Coupon books are worked.

The first principle in connection with this issue is that an applicant (who may be either a lady or gentleman) must obtain for himself or herself a Rs. 15 Coupon ticket issued in his or her own name and "non-transferable." It is clear of course that few people will be able to use two coupons for every day the Exhibition is open and it is because this is unlikely that we have made the cost of these tickets as low as Rs. 15 for 76 entrances on 38 days and if such coupons are not made use of each day for which they are available, the unused coupons will be torn out and destroyed when the holder again reaches the gates for admission. Even if he only goes every now and again however, he will not be a loser by having purchased this Coupon book and will have the additional advantage of being free of the trouble of buying a Rupee ticket at every visit.

Having purchased this ticket at Rs.15, the holder is entitled to obtain not more than two Family Coupon books at Rs.10 each and each of these books also contains 2 Coupons for each day from 29th November to 5th January inclusive. These Family Coupon books admit upon each ticket one adult or two children belonging to the family of the Rs. 15 book holder and these tickets "are transferable within the family circle, so that a family may purchase one Coupon and two Family books, and all enter at different times. In addition to the head of a family having entrance upon his own Coupon book for example, each family book can take one adult in the afternoon and two children in the evening, or otherwise as may suitable to the numbers of the family, thus admitting in reality a large number of people of one family circle during the whole period to 5th January, at an inclusive cost of Rs. 35, which is only equal to Rs. 1 per day.

I trust that this explanation may make clear to the public, the object of these tickets and I need only explain to those who have not gone fully into the matter that the use of non-transferable Coupon books is impossible owing to the fact that such book is issued, would merely be bought up and sold against us for profit at the gates. I am sure the people of Bombay do not wish such profits should go into the hands of speculators, but rather that they should go towards the success of the Exhibition itself, and if a balance should fortunately remain, to the benefit of charity in the City of Bombay.

J. WARDLAW MILNE,
General Secretary.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

The weather is disturbed in the West of Persia and the unsettled conditions are likely to affect Baluchistan to-day. Thunderstorms again occurred in the coast districts of the south of the Peninsula. Nellore reports two inches of rain, but the other falls have been light. Signs of an early retreat of the Bay of Bengal monsoon persist, and it may be said that no further heavy or important rainfall is likely to occur this year in the north of Madras and the Deccan, except in connection with any cyclonic storm which may appear as far north as Latitude 14degs. The present conditions indicate that there is very little probability of such a storm. The forecast shows that a precipitation may begin in Baluchistan, and rainfall will continue in the south of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT
FOR THE 3RD NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 3rd November, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the extreme west, but skies are clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess in the central Punjab. Maximum temperature remains below the average at most stations the minimum is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Day temperature is in defect at Jhansi; night temperature is also slightly below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is in excess at Karachi and in defect at Kotah, night temperature is above the average at Ajmere and Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally above the average; night temperature is also in excess at Bhuj and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Day temperature is in excess in the western districts; night temperature is higher than usual over the whole division.

The Konkan.—Cloud has increased and skies are now lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature both maximum and minimum is slightly above the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in excess during day and at night.

General Remarks.—Nearly general but light rain has fallen on the south Coromandel Coast, and local showers have been recorded in Mysore and north Malabar. Colombo has had a heavy fall of 2·00". Moderate to heavy cloud extends over the greater portion of the Peninsula.

Local rain is likely in the south-east of the Peninsula. A few falls may occur on the Malabar Coast.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 3rd November, was 30·055 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bander is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 14 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

Some excitement in service aeronautical circles has been caused by the announcement that Prince Henry of Prussia has submitted to the Kaiser, a memorandum declaring that in his opinion the dirigible as a warlike machine is obsolete, and that Germany ought forth with to concentrate on aeroplanes. The effect of this dictum has been to some extent counteracted by a strong expression of opinion on the part of General Cherfils, of the French Army, who has been following closely the aeronautical work done during the recent Manœuvres, and has been particularly impressed by a splendid night journey recently made by the new dirigible, "Adjutant Reau." He is convinced that dirigible would be extremely useful for the nocturnal transport of stores of explosive to be expended on siege-works, magazines and store-houses, because at night these machines are almost invulnerable. The aeroplane he considers to be more useful as an aid to Artillery.

The "Vossische Zeitung" reproduces prominently an extract from Viscount Haldane's address delivered at the opening of the Summer Meeting of the University Extension Students at Oxford on the 3rd August, and concludes :—"If, what remains to be seen, and of late has frequently appeared very doubtful, the British nation is animated by that spirit which speaks in Lord Haldane's brilliant address, it will be easy to avert misunderstandings and dispel differences and to advance from correct to sincerely cordial relations for the mutual advantage and the benefit of the peace of the world."

THE IMPROVEMENT OF MATHERAN.

MAJOR C. C. MURISON, I.M.S., President of the Matheran Municipality, has addressed the following letter to the Councillors of the Municipality of Matheran :—

Gentlemen,—Since taking over my duties as Superintendent of Matheran, I have had under consideration the many necessary requirements for the improvements of the Hill.

The undermentioned requirements are most important and as they, in my opinion, can be carried out in the one scheme I bring them to your notice for consideration :—

(A) Pipe water system.
(B) The disposal of night soil.
(C) Better lighting of the roads, &c.

The pipe water system has already had your approval and the scheme is at present being drawn up by the Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Bombay. This water scheme is only half of the water scheme I intend proposing, the full particulars of which will be seen below.

The disposal of night soil is a very important matter and before you decide on any one system I should like you to consider the following few points:—

1. Latrines for private servants are scattered all over the hill and in many of the compounds no bhangy is engaged during the monsoon months and in many of the "unlet" bungalows no bhangy is engaged at all during the whole year. The result of this is that the malis and their families attached to these bungalows are compelled to use the jungles and nullahs as latrines.

2. The present system of burying the night soil is not very satisfactory as the best of bhangies, unless they are strictly watched, will throw the night soil behind bushes and under rocks in preference to digging a hole or a trench.

3. Two incinerators have lately been constructed near the Mahomedan graveyard but these in my opinion will not meet the requirements of Matheran as :—

(a) Neither of them will dispose of the urine and washings and these I believe are just thrown about indiscriminately;

(b) The two incinerators are placed in one part of Matheran and this means the bringing of night soil from long distances along the roads. This carting of night soil is not only very objectionable and expensive, but also very insanitary;

(c) The bhangies unless strictly watched will dispose of the night soil in various insanitary ways in preference to taking it to a depot or to a night soil cart;

(d) Owing to numerous objections it is very difficult to station night soil carts.

4. Each latrine could have its own small incinerator for burning the solids and boiling the urine and washings but my experience of these is that unless the supervision is good, the bhangies will not go to the trouble of using the incinerator, but prefer to throw the night soil behind bushes and rocks. I think I have stated enough to show that night soil is both carelessly thrown and deposited all over the hill and this in very insanitary as :—

(a) The water supply of Matheran is likely to be polluted and one day there may be a big epidemic of cholera, typhoid, &c.

(b) Flies will be bred in these insanitary areas and they will be the means of conveying disease from those areas or perhaps from other sources.

I have carefully considered the various possible ways of disposing of the night soil at Matheran and strongly of opinion that a water sewage system is a long way the best as it is not only very sanitary, but also very easy to carry out. The scheme for supplying water by pipes from Charlotte Lake will not be sufficient for supplying the sewage system also and so I suggest that a second water scheme be combined with the Charlotte Lake system. The two together will in my opinion, be sufficient for the domestic as well as the sewage systems.

This second scheme can be carried out by :—

(a) Building a reservoir each at Baumbach and Tamli springs on Garbut Hill and another big reservoir at Simpson Tank ;

(b) Connecting reservoirs respectively at Baumbach and Tamdi springs with those at Simpson Tank with pipes, so that the water can pass by gravity from these springs to Simpson Tank ;

(c) Pumping the water from Simpson Tank to the top of Governor's Hill, where should be constructed storage reservoirs, filter beds and a service tank. The water after passing through the filter beds be stored in the service tank and from here be distributed through pipes to the north end of Matheran for both domestic as well as for sewage purposes. The Charlotte Lake scheme could supply water to the south end of Matheran for both purposes. It must be remembered that once a pipe water system is established, the people will take more water for their gardens. At a future date if necessary the water from Walkers Tank could be made to gravitate to Charlotte Lake and the water from Blackwater spring to Simpson Tank.

The sewage should be drained into three or four septic tanks which will have to be built on the slopes of the hill on different sides of Matheran. In these tanks the sewage will be decomposed by bacteria and the gases formed after purification will be available for lighting the roads, etc. which is another requirement of Matheran. It will be necessary to construct storage chambers, pipes, &c., for the gas.

The effluent from the septic tanks etc., will be very rich for garden purposes and perhaps may be a source of income to the Municipality. The initial cost of the above scheme will, I am afraid, be rather heavy but the recurring charges will most probably be less than the income derived.

The present latrines are very offensive and frequent complaints have been made against some of them in the past. I am afraid the complaints against the latrines, if they remain of the present pattern, will be more numerous in the future as a large number of bungalows are being built and are going to be built and a good many of them quite close to each other and we on our part will be unable to remedy the nuisance.

In my opinion it is the duty of this Municipality to have a good water and sewage system and when this has been established house-owners should be compelled to have sanitary latrines and thus put an end to nuisances and also to any likelihood of an epidemic breaking out from these sources especially as Matheran is a health resort and is rapidly increasing in its population. I may here state that it is better to have a good system even if it costs a lot to begin with than to have cheap systems which every few years have to be changed for something better and thus the ultimate cost is more.

The duty of the Municipality will end by providing water mains and large sewers and the house owners will have to make the connection from the water mains and sewers and also provide proper flushing closets to the bungalows, latrines, etc. In the event of my scheme being accomplished the people will have more water of a better quality, at a cheaper rate and with less trouble; the night soil will be immediately disposed of and at a cheaper rate and the station be more sanitary and the lighting of the road will not only be better in quality and quantity, but also at a smaller cost. The water and sewage systems will also help in other sanitary ways such as keeping the slaughter house, markets, etc., cleaner. The above is just a rough idea of my scheme and the Municipality will be acting wisely if they refer it to the Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Bombay, and ask him to state his opinion as to whether the scheme is feasible, and if so to give a rough idea of the initial cost, recurring charges, etc.

THE FOLLIES.

The theatre-going public of Bombay are reminded that the opening performance of Mr. Henry Dallas' Company, "The Follies," takes place at the Empire Theatre to-night. We need hardly mention again that "The Follies" programme is certainly unique, consisting of good music, refined comedy and lastly Mr. H. S. Pelissier's burlesques and quartettes and potted plays. An entirely new musical first part will be presented to-night, when all the old favourites will appear. A special feature of the programme will be the famous Nicotine Quartettes. The second part will produce Mr. Pelissier's highly amusing satire, the burlesque of a Christmas Pantomime, which is one long laugh, coupled with marvellous quick change work. Mr. Phil Carlton who has taken Mr. Dallas' place since their last visit here, and will be in his element as the "Dame," and various other characters. The short season will include changes of programmes every alternate night, and it is to be hoped there will be a bumper house, to give this cleverly selected band of versatile artistes a good welcome. The box plan is open at Soundy and Co.

MEMORIAL TO SIR CHARLES DILKE.

Sir Wm. Wedderburn, Bart. sends us the following appeal :—

When friends of Sir Charles Dilke took up this question, it soon became evident that the undertaking could not be restricted to the Forest of Dean, or the County of Gloucester. In every quarter of the world there are to be found sympathisers desirous of associating themselves with the movement; and the Provisional Committee have therefore decided to make the appeal a general one, extending it to all who appreciate his great and manifold services to the United Kingdom and "Greater Britain," and including also Foreign States, where he had many friends and admirers.

In determining the nature of the Memorial it is felt that, looking to the life-long work of Sir Charles on behalf of the labouring poor, they could not be a better purpose than the relief of the physical suffering incidental to dangerous industries The Committee therefore propose that the Memorial should take the form of a free Hospital, to be called "The Dilke Memorial Hospital." And as regards the choice of a locality, it seems peculiarly appropriate that such a Memorial to their late member should be located among the works of his own Constituency, since it was the unfailing devotion of the Foresters which enabled him to place his services at the command of the poor and suffering in every part of the world. Moreover, in the Forest area, there has long existed a sorley felt need for medical and surgical aid available on the spot. Within this area about 5,600 men and boys are employed in the Collieries, and 300 or 400 on the Quarries, besides many tin-workers, railway men, etc. Altogether there is a population of at least 7,000 working people, with an average of accidents, slight and serious, amounting to about 20 in the week; and the distance by hilly roads to the Royal Infirmary in Gloucester, is too great to take an injured man suffering acutely, and sometimes nearly dead. It can confidently be affirmed that there are few, if any similar industrial districts in this country where charitable treatment, medical and surgical, is so far to seek. "The Speech House" where Courts were held to administer the Forest law, is the ancient centre of the mining industry; it is at the Speech House that Sir Charles loved to reside; and it is there that the Free Hospital should be placed, a fitting Memorial of a strenuous life devoted to the cause of suffering humanity.

It is roughly estimated that a substantial beginning of the building and equipment can be made with a sum of £3,000, and it is hoped that the friends of Sir Charles will combine to provide this amount. For purposes of maintenance, an Endowment Fund will be required, in addition to what may be obtained from the workers.

Lord Beauchamp, as Lord Lieutenant of the County, has agreed to accept the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee, working in co-operation with a National—or International—Council, which it is proposed to form of influential supporters of the movement whose names would be a guarantee to friends residing in the Colonies, in India, in the United States, on the Continent of Europe and in more distant foreign lands. Looking to the wide area to be covered it is hoped that the Press will kindly co-operate in giving publicity to this papela.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 4th November.

970. Detail of Parades :—

Monday the 6th instant "G" Coy Parade at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m. All Recruits of the current season should endeavour to attend.

Dress—Uniform.

II.—"E" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9 15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Tuesday the 7th inst—Lecture for all N C Officers at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 6-30 p.m. All Officers are invited to attend.

II.—Bugle Practice at the Bo Ed Society's School, Byculla at 6 p.m.

Wednesday the 8th Inst—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with caps.

Subject—1 Battalion drill.

2. Field Service Regulations, Part I, Outposts Sections 75 to 89.

A BLACK SOUTH AFRICA.

While Races Not Holding Their Own.

One wonders how many of the people in England who discuss South Africa, says the Johannesburg Correspondent of the "Daily Mail" ever attempt to picture for a moment the future of the vast sub continent. The accepted idea seems to be that the country will develop very much upon the lines of Australia and Canada. The assumption is that the white population in South Africa will steadily develop into a Daughter Nation, thus strengthening the Empire.

But what if the Daughter Nation is found eventually to be black? What if the white population dwindles to but a handful of landowners and overseers? What if the system of self-government inaugurated with so much enthusiasm in the latest Dominion of the British Empire proves in the long run to be unworkable? The fact that the most vital problem before South Africa is so seldom thought of in Europe may be excused by the lack of attention devoted to it even by South Africans. Politics in this country are largely opportunist. For generations South Africa has been content to drift along, meeting only the needs of the moment. The future, it is assumed, will not be startlingly different from the past as far as racial dominance is concerned.

THE REAL DANGER.

But within the last few weeks this optimism has received a shock. The first returns of the census taken last May have been published, and it is now clearly seen that the white population is not keeping pace with the coloured.

South Africa is becoming blacker and browner. This is the hard fact which must be faced. No shirking of the equestion it involves can alter the evidence of the figures. The disproportion between white and coloured is increasing every year. If the Union of South Africa goes forward exactly as it has during the last seven years, it will fifty years hence contain roughly three millions of whites and twelve millions of coloured people. If we take all British South Africa, and not merely the Union, the preponderance of black and brown will be far more overwhelming.

And what will become of the system of self-government under such conditions? Bearing in mind the progress of the backward races, is it certain that half a century hence twelve millions of coloured men will be content to be ruled without representation in the Legislature chosen by a few hundred thousand white men? And what place can be taken in the world—or the British Empire—by a "nation" of landlords and overseers endeavouring to control a resident black population of over twelve millions?

OMINOUS FIGURES.

Some of the statistics revealed by the census are ominous. Contrasted with the figures of the 1904 census they reveal tendencies which must cause the gravest anxiety.

In the Cape provinces—which is in area more than five times the size of England—the white male population has decreased by 16,825 in these seven years, a percentage decrease of 5,28. But the native and coloured males increased by 54,346 in the same period. In 1904 the white population of the Cape formed 24·06 of the total population. To-day it is only 22·75 per cent. of the total population. And this after more than two centuries of white settlement.

Taking the whole Union of South Africa, the white population increased by only 161,219 in the last seven years. But the native and coloured population increased by 621,456. In 1904 the black and brown races formed 78.42 per cent, of the total population of the Union. To-day they constitute 78·55 per cent. In the Union of South Africa today there are only 51,336 male whites more than there were seven years ago. But there are 336,039 more males in the native and coloured population.

These census returns, remember, do not include Basutoland, Bechuanaland, or Rhodesia, in which the black people far outnumber the white. Nor must it be forgotten that the death-rate among the blacks is decreasing, and that in years to come their percentage increase will still grow more rapidly. The whites in South Africa are not holding their own to-day. They are falling back. It is a tendency, which usually becomes more rapid the longer it lasts.

WHY THE WHITES ARE LOSING.

The whites are losing ground because the whole history of white colonisation in South Africa has been a record of a fatuous attempt to build up a white nation upon a basis of coloured labour.

For generations a black labour policy has ruled. To-day we are beginning to see the effects of that policy. Back in the fifties of the seventeenth century, Van Riebeek, the first Dutch Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, advocated the importation of Chinese labour for the garden established under the shadow of Table Mountain. In all the records of Dutch administration one finds only one high official who pleaded for the importation of white settlers instead of coloured settlers. The Dutch introduced the slaves. The English in Natal brought in Asiatic coolies—so that to-day there are more British Indians than whites in the garden colony of South Africa. Chinese for the Rand mines—and when they were sent away larger numbers of natives imported from Mozambique. The agents of South African employers still scour half a continent for black labour. Whenever a shortage occurs the cry goes up for more coloured workers. One wonders what would happen in Lancashire if the millowners brought in a few hundred thousand Chinese or Indians to work the looms. But this has been South Africa's policy for years. Colour is the most desirable qualification for the worker. And the irony of it all is that the very men who are bolstering up the system are always talking largely about the Great White Nation which is being built up in South Africa. Great Black Nation, if you like. But not white while present methods last. Not white when the census returns read as they do to-day.

One of the most curious things in this land of curious arguments is that with all its "cheap" black labour it lives largely upon the foodstuffs produced by "expensive" white labour thousands of miles overseas. South Africans will be heard declaring that white farm labourers are impossible because they are too expensive. And the very men who say so eat foodstuffs grown by white men in lands six thousand miles across the sea.

Black labour is actually encouraged by the laws of the land. The operation of the Pass Law in the Transvaal, the terms of the Workmen's Compensation Acts, the very system of taxation—all aim at giving the employer as much cheap and easily controlled black labour as possible. Naturally this policy, extended over generations, has had the effect of creating in the mind of the white man a prejudice against manual labour. All rough work is "Kaffir's work," degrading to the white aristocrat. Honourable poverty, a decent subsistence upon charity, is preferable. The objection is breaking down slowly, but for years it must help those who are frankly in favour of the coloured labour system, whatever the ultimate effect upon South Africa may be.

Under this policy white South Africa is going back. Whole industries are drifting into the hands of the coloured races. And unless the system which has obtained for more than two centuries is altered South Africa must become a black man's land. It may support a nation. But it will be a black and brown nation—never a white nation.

It may be that any effort now will come too late. But if the attempt be made it must follow upon these lines:—

1. The prohibition of the importation of any coloured labour from outside the Union of South Africa.

2. Sweeping away all the premiums now placed upon the employment of coloured labour.

3. A vigorous policy of white immigration and land settlement.

This, remember is the vital question before South Africa. It is not whether English will rule Dutch or Dutch rule English. It is whether or not the black man will rule both.

Unless there is a change of policy the white race in South Africa must inevitably dwindle to a mere handful of overseers set down amid a great sea of coloured people. The thing is certain. Each succeeding census will emphasise the preponderance of the black races. Reject the white man policy, and South Africa will become a black man's land. It will in the end be classed not with Canada and Australia, but with Jamaica, Trinidad, and the West African territories.

Lemco

By appointment to H.M. the King.

The original and only genuine Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

It has long been known that LEMCO is not only perfectly digestible in itself, but it enables one to get much more nourishment from other foods partaken of.

Its action on the digestive system is tonic; for instance, many children and dyspeptics who cannot digest milk can do so if a little Lemco be added to it. There are many valuable uses of Lemco besides the making of beef teas and the strengthening of gravies and soups.

LEMCO, Thames House, London, E.C.

ACCIDENTS TO ANIMALS.

Surgical Treatment.

Such accidents as the fracture of the jaw recently reported in the press as having been sustained by Mr. Walter Rothschild's remarkable reticulated python are very rare. But human aid, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian" is often useful in a zoological collection. The treatment is usually humdrum enough—warm foods, quiet and protection from draughts, the general antidotes for colds and digestive disorders. But the spectacle of an elephant in a state of collapse revived and put on its legs again by two bottles of brandy in a bucketful of hot water flavoured with lemon might astonish some people.

The surgical cases always contain an element of excitement and uncertainty because of the risk in preparing the patient for treatment. Animals that are perfectly quiet before a crowed of spectators become nervous when the keeper enters their cage, and this nervousness is magnified a thousandfold if they are hurt. For broken limbs the cage must be thickly littered with hay and the animal captured with decision and firmly and quietly held by a large staff while the damage is attended to. The cage is then put in semi-darkness in the hope that the patient will remain quiescent, in which case a cure usually follows very speedily.

BITES OF CARNIVORA.

The bites of the carnivora generally heal easily without other attention than the beast itself will give. But, strangely enough, a slight wound on the end of the tail usually proves fatal unless amputation is resorted to. The injured beast has to be caught with a lasso. One caught it is but a moment's work to slip extra nooses over the feet and hold them secure. An amputation can then be made, or by slipping ropes round the teeth the mouth may be held open. This is how fractious tigers take their castor oil when they refuse to take it hidden in a slice of undercut. But there are infinite possibilities in an exasperated tiger, and it is well to pour the castor oil from a height to avoid accidents.

The opportunity of examining the animal's feet should not be let slip. Artificial floors and restricted exercise must lead to complications, and the carnivorous animals suffer more in this respect than the others. New claws are continually growing within the old, which form when worn and dull a sheath to keep their successors sharp. In due time they split and, with a strong blow, disappear. But that blow may never come. In that case the new claw pushes its predecessor into the pad of the foot making a painful wound, and soon it grows so that extending the claws will not extract it. I have cured simple cases by making the animal tear rough sacking off its meat; but older growths must be removed. The first time a pair of pincers aptly used at feeding hour will give relief, and I managed once to remove a threefold claw by extending the pincers on a pair of gaspipes. But the animals soon become wary and finally have to be forcibly caught for treatment.

CUTTING A TIGRESSES CLAWS.

A beautiful tigress, a regular sufferer enabled us to evolve a better way. She resented being caught—indeed she had so often been cured by tweezers that it needed cunning to trap her in the small den into which she made a daily momentary dash for food. An attempt to sub-divide this den with planks pushed into a prearranged slot beyond only provided a wonderful circus exhibition of leaping in a confined space followed by a more expensive show of the matchwood making power of feline teeth. It was necessary to have the division fixed beforehand and safe from teeth and claws. We fixed a false end to the case, drew it up almost without frightening the animal, and ever after trimmed her feet as effectively and almost as expeditiously as those of the lioness at London who learned to put them out for pedicuring.

Hoofs are kept in order by running and galloping; if they grow too long the weight is thrown on the fetlock joint. This cannot be allowed, even if it is necessary to throw the animal in order to trim them. Having heard of zebras that had never recovered from their violent struggles on such occasions and knowing how difficult it is to mend a broken leg, we tried another method with a very wild zebra in our collection. We removed the bottom board of a travelling box, which we placed near the cage. At first we wasted a fortnight, and she only kicked the door off. The door was not replaced. In a little time she ventured in again and we persuaded her to feed there. We then touched her feet with sticks. At first she kicked viciously and retreated at once, but finding no obstruction she became less suspicious, allowed her hoofs to be rubbed saw-wise, and finally cut. The operation took a month, but the animal was unhurt, and we got the right to groom her for our pains.

The great American bison showed a marked intelligence when treated for this trouble. It had to be lassoed round the horns with two ropes, and there could not be got off again. He violently resisted every effort to loose them with a hooked stick but at length a lucky stroke succeeded. The animal was overjoyed at the relief. His mood changed, and putting up his head he laughed, if ever beast laughed and licked the stick that had been such a friend.

THE TEETH OF PACHYDERMS.

The larger pachyderms give little trouble with their feet, but their teeth sometimes have to be attended to. The operation is painless. An abnormal canine tooth that grew sickle-shaped into the cheek of a hippopotamus was often shortened while the animal lay asleep. The tusks of male elephants are cut while a feed of bran is attracting their attention. They are shortened to avoid accidents—a male tusker is as proud of them as a cock of its spurs and quite as inclined to use them. Most of the great pageant elephants are treated in this manner and the shortened ends often joined with a band ornamented with gold and silver. Maharajah, the big Bel e Vue elephant, which stumbled on a rotten plank and jarred a tusk, probably causing a slight splintering and a kind of neuralgia, had the tusks cut off on that account rather shorter than was desirable. There was considerable pain at the moment, yet so perfect is the obedience of these animals that it knelt and submitted without a move while they were severed. They grew considerably before the animal's death some years later.

Elephants suffer from toothache—no light matter when a molar weighs a stone. A sharp tap with a mallet when the tooth is already half pushed out by its successor is ready dentistry. But it was too much of a joke when one little fellow used its companion's tail as a teething ring, with fatal results. With monkeys, sympathy is a potent factor. Consul, the originator of touring chimpanzees, was twice tapped for dropsy at the Manchester Infirmary, and testified its thanks in a marked manner. In exceptional cases much can be done. A valuable specimen, in Breslau I believe, whose sight was failing, was taught to appreciate the value of a pair of spectacles. Ordinary monkeys are almost beyond treatment, for they possess great skill and pertinacity in removing bandages. Our keeper, an ambulance student who has been successful with many broken limbs, always wires a strong gauze over the splint.

Pathology is, however more valuable than surgery among wild animals. New York, with almost unlimited resources, spends considerable sums in animal research. London has recently added a pathologist to its staff and built new laboratories. And should the Victoria University obtain the Chair of Animal Pathology it desires the students and professors may be assured of sympathetic assistance from the animal keepers in the Manchester Zoological Gardens.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

A WINDOW ADVERTISEMENT.

Customer (to waiter)—"What's the meaning of this? Yesterday you gave me twice as large a portion as to-day?"

Waiter—"Where did you sit?"

Customer—"By the window."

Waiter—"Oh, that accounts for it. We always give people by the window large portions. It's an advertisement."

ALREADY ON SALE.

"I suppose," remarked Mr Hope, "now aviators are becoming more numerous and are holding aeroplane contests that we may expect to see a weekly paper published in their interests."

"Oh," said Jones, "there has been a suitable paper on sale for a long time now."

"Indeed, what is it?"

"Fly paper."

TRICKED.

"Have you any children?" demanded the landlord. "Yes," replied the would-be tenant solemnly, "six—all in the cemetery." "Better there than here," said the landlord, consolingly; and proceeded to execute the desired lease. In due time the children returned from the cemetery, whither they had been sent to play, but it was too late to annul the contract.

MAKING THE BEST OF IT.

Squire—"Well, Mould, how about that horse I sold you?"

Undertaker—"Well, sir, it did give us a little trouble at first. We put him in one of the mourning coaches, you know, and parties don't like to be shook up in their grief. But we've put it into the hearse now and we haven't had any complaints so far."

TIT FOR TAT.

Billy Biceps was never beautiful. His eyes were not on speaking terms with each other, his chin resembled a stubby pasture in a drought, and his nose was not a subject for respectable conversation.

But to-day, with a blackened eye, he looked even less Apollo-like than ever.

"Well, I'm blowed!" exclaimed his mate, staring at the discolored optic. "That's a nasty black eye you've got, Bill."

Not a word! retorted Bill, in a beaming whisper. It is a bit coal colored, I know; but I've got the ear of the chap who blackened it in my pocket!

HUSH-A-BY, FATHER.

She wouldn't go to bed. No; she wouldn't. She wanted to stay up. She didn't want to be alone. She hated to be alone. She would not be alone. She——

And that was why daddy went up with her, and promised to lie on her bed until she went to sleep.

The weary mother waited for her husband to return. The minutes ticked away. Poor man! Would the child never fall asleep?

Then a soft pitter-patter came down the stairs, and her child, night-clad, stood once more before her.

Hush, muvver! Don't make a noise, she whispered. I signed to farver, and he's fast asleep!"

HIS PRIZES.

Eddication!" sneered a tramp, as he was discussing Britain's weaknesses under a hedge. Bah!

You may say 'Bah! till you turn into a sheep, retorted his brother of the road, but it won't alter matters. I tell you, we couldn't get along without eddication.

The other banged his fist upon a thistle.

Don't talk to me! cried. I never got anything out of going to school!

I dare say you didn't! sneered the champion of learning. But you would have if you'd had gone in the right spirit.

Well, what did you get? asked his companion.

What did I get? came the retort.

Why, four coats, two hats, a stick, and eight umbrellas. Don't tell me it's waste o' time to go to school!

PEACE OFFERINGS.

Bow-wow? growled the dog.

Ow-Ow? howled the butcher's boy.

There was a scramble and a scuffle. But human wit was not equal to canine grit, and in a trice the butcher's boy was pinned up against a wall.

"Help!" he cried.

Help came. It came in the bulky shape of the dog's owner, who hurried out of her house to the scene of battle.

"Naughty little Tow serea? Down—down! she exclaimed. "I do hope he hasn't bitten you?"

"No; I've kept him off by giving him your suet," replied the lad tearfully, "but you're just in time to save the beef."

SAUCE—FIVE SHILLINGS.

It was a genial September afternoon—the very weather for chatting. At least, so the driver thought.

But the lady who had hired the trap thought differently. She endured the local gossip as long as she could, and then her patience snapped.

I pay you to drive me, not to talk to me? she exclaimed.

The driver's jaw ceased working. Not another word passed. Only the carriage wheels and the horse's hoofs broke into the stillness of the afternoon.

Satisfied, the lady returned to her hotel. But she was not at all satisfied when the bill came in for half-a-sovereign—twice the amount she had expected.

What's the meaning of this? she demanded.

Why, one five shillings for the drive, as arranged, replied the man gruffly, and the other five shillings for your sauce!

OUT OF A BABE'S MOUTH.

The rich uncle was riding his little niece on his knee when the child lisped—

Uncle, how long does a person live?"

"Threescore years and ten, my dear, is our scriptural allotment," he replied piously.

Then you, said the pretty little girl, will live to be 140, won't you?"

Ha, ha!" he laughed. Why should you think that, pet?

Because, said she. I heard mamma and papa say that you were leading a double life.

EXIT THE ROMANCE.

"It seems to me," said Battersby, "that we are knocking nearly all the romance and imagination out of life when we commercialise marriage—for that's about what we are doing. I like the good old way of courting, the way that was the classy thing when knights were bold. I like the idea of galloping across the drawbridge and snatching up the girl of my heart and putting her on the saddle before me and galloping away like mad? Wouldn't that suit you?"

"No it wouldn't" replied the other man. "The girl of my heart weighs fourteen stone."

WHAT A FALL.

One day at a colliery Bill took a rise out of his mate. Said he, Geordie, dis thoo ken fatty Simpson, the butcher? What dis thoo think he weighs?

Why, Aa divven't knaa, replied Bill, laughing. What dis he weigh?

Wey, meat, replied Bili, in a smiling manner.

Next day, Geordie met Bill and said—Hes thoo heard about the pork butcher down the raw? He's dropped 40 feet into a cauldron o' boilin' wetter and wassen't hort.

Wha-at! replied Bill. Wassen't hort!

Wey, no, Geordie replied; they were pigs' feet, man!

A MAN OF THE WORLD.

An old farmer in a Scottish village went to have a troublesome tooth extracted. Said the dentist, after looking at the offending molar:—"It is a very ugly one. I would advise you to have it out by the painless system. It is only a shilling extra."

He showed the armed the apparatus for administering gas, remarking that it would cause him to fall asleep for few minutes, and before he awoke the tooth would be out. After a slight resistance the sufferer consented, proceeding to open his purse.

"Oh never mind paying just now!" said the dentist kindly.

"Hoots" answered the cautious old Scot. "A wasna' thinkin' o' that; but if a'm goin' to sleep, a thocht A wad like to count ma siller first!"

THE LIGHT THAT FAILED.

The audience held their breath as the heroine administered the coup-de-grace to his sworn foe, the last—the very last—of the Mohicans. Then, spurning the body with his foot, he gazed about him, fearless still.

"See?" he cried, his voice filled with hope once more. "The dawn breaks bright upon the topmost heights?"

But it didn't.

"See?" he bawled again. "The dawn breaks bright—breaks bright—breaks bright upon the topmost heights?"

Still darkness reigned.

"The dawn. The dawn," the hero cried. "It breaks—it breaks, The dawn—"

Then slowly over the mountain-top came a head.

Don't be in such a urry, guv'nor. But ter cut that bit out. The gas company's bin and turned the gas orf."

ELLIMAN'S Embrocation

"ROYAL" IN THE STABLE, ELLIMAN'S for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Spring Sinews, Capped Hocks, Overreaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats, Sore Backs in Horses, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.

"UNIVERSAL," HUMAN USE, ELLIMAN'S for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Neuralgia from Cold. Cold at the Chest, Chronic Bronchitis, Cramp, Backache, Soreness of Limbs after exercise, etc. Elliman's added to the Bath is beneficial.

ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

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The Fascinating Perfume

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J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

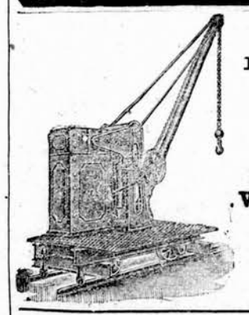
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay; DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in Pondichéry.



YOUNGS

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Portable, Wharf, Wall, Foundry, Warehouse and verhead Types. Litting Tackle, Hydraulic Tools, &c.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE No. 72

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GEORGE GRAY Says: The World's Record Billiard Player

IS THE MOST HEALTHFUL DRINK.

Specially approved and recommended as a pure product by the BRITISH ANALYTICAL CONTROL.

A body formed to protect the food supplies of the public of the United Kingdom.

GOLD MEDAL & DIPLOMA. Paris Exhibition Internationale, 1909.

GEORGE GRAY'S PLAY.

This young-Australian boy in play is a veritable Napoleon—iron-nerved, calm and collected. After his big breaks, when the tension of the audience bursts into wild excitement, and everybody wants to pat his back, or shake his hand, he is the coolest and least concerned person in the room. After getting the balls into position, he scores with ease and precision, without having to move more than 18 inches from the spot where he stands, and very rarely making use of a rest.

This ease in play was bemoaned by one of his opponents, who said that in making his own comparatively small breaks he had to use the long rest and the short rest, and to walk about five miles around the room, backwards and forwards, from one side of the table to the other!

As may be imagined, to possess such nerves young Gray is temperate in the matter of drink, and on this subject he thus expresses himself:—

"In order to keep in my best form, I have to be very particular in matters of food and drink, so that my nerves and general health shall always be at their best.

"At all times I drink 'O.T.' because I have found it to be the only satisfactory non-alcoholic drink, being best for my health, and this means everything to me.

"During a match I find 'O.T.' the very best beverage, because it is so warming, stimulating, and wonderfully refreshing; and being without alcohol it does not affect the eye, hand, or nerves.

"I make a point of having 'O.T.' wherever I go in all my travels and matches, because experience has proved its value to me."

George Gray's Biggest Breaks.

1,200 (894 and 289 off the red). v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 5 and 6. 1911.
1,318 (1,314 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 6 and 7, 1911.
1,340 (330 off the red), v. J. Duncan, Cardiff, Jan. 28, 1911.
1,402 (*1,335 off the red), v. E. Diggle, at Manchester, Feb. 7, 1911.
†1,576, v. G Nelson, at Southampton, March 1 and 2, 1911.
‡2,196 (unfinished), v. Harverson, at Holborn-hall, March 11, 1911.

* Red ball record (445 consecutive shots).
† Break ecord.
‡1,620 off the red ball, 540 consecutive shots; red ball record.

O.T. is derived from Fruits and Herbs recognised for their nutritive and beneficial properties, and having essentials favourable for the blending of a delicious, healthful drink. Agreeable to the palate, and distinguished for its favourable effects on the constitution, O.T. is an every-day beverage that can be taken at all times with happy results. It is always a safe and desirable form of refreshment for use at Home, at the Club, at the Bar.

CONSIDER THE BENEFITS YOU OBTAIN FROM O.T.

O.T. is quite unlike any other beverage—it stands alone. It has a delightful flavour of its own, and has as well that satisfying "bite" which is one of the most attractive qualities of Spirits.

Compared with other non-alcoholic drinks O.T. is well endowed with qualities which they lack—Character, Distinction, and Beneficial effects.

Although hot to the taste, O.T. is a real THIRST QUENCHER, and what is more, it is a specially SAFE DRINK in the Tropics. It derives special virtues from certain ingredients which are of recognised service in stomach troubles, and which are endowed with invaluable properties for resisting fevers, dysentery, and other imflammatory complaints.

Added to water (hot or cold), Lemonade, Ginger Ale, or Soda Water, O.T. improves the flavour and forms a blend more grateful and more powerful in allaying thirst. A dash of O.T. improves the flavour of Whisky, Schnapps, Gin or Wine in a remarkable manner, lessens their intoxicating effect, and leaves its own sweet aroma on the breath.

O.T. has excellent properties as a stomachic, and is of the greatest service in helping digestion and assimulation, and enabling you to obtain the greatest benefit from the food you eat. As a liqueur after meals O.T. has more value as a digestive than many so-called liqueurs, and not containing alcohol, its use is specially recommended to ladies.

O.T. meets the requirements of those adverse to taking Spirits, and of those often called on to take a "Social Glass" who wish to avoid the effects of too much Alcoholics or too much gassy drink.

O.T. is the SAFEST DRINK for the Tropics.

Buy a Bottle and Try It!

SOLE MAKERS of O.T.—O.T. LIMITED, LONDON and AUSTRALIA

"O. T." IS SOLD BY:—

The Army & Navy Stores, Pyrkes Provision Stores, Messrs. Phillips & Co., (Bombay and Poona) Treacher & Co., (Bombay and Poona) D. C. Oomrigar, D. D. Baria, J. F. Kathoke, King John & Co., M. P. Baria (Pydownie), S. C. Oomrigar, Maneckji & Co., (Church Gate St.,) Pestonji Maneckji (Forbes St.,) Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Souza and Fernandez, Empire Stores, Dinshaw Namdar & Co., Madon Sons & Co., M. T. Madon & Co., Minocher Kooka & Sons, Tarachand & Co., (Grant Road) Colabawalla & Son and ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

Order a Bottle To-Day!

EN PASSANT.

It is rumoured that the Tramway Company contemplate several important extensions of existing routes. These it may be consistently hoped will do away with the numerous "dead-ends" in the present system which are a constant source of obstruction to general traffic. The completion of the several Railway bridges now being erected will facilitate the linking up of routes east and west of lines affording direct communication to populous Mill Districts. Three of these Railway bridges are in progress, and a fourth at the Mahalaksmi crossing, is soon to be taken in hand. One of the first extension will possibly be from the present Frere Road terminus. This road until you pass the vicinity of the rails is the worst in Bombay. To the ordinary on-looker it would seem that Railway companies have but little regard for the condition of a road beyond what is necessary to ensure stability to their metals. A large section of the public, it is believed, still cling to the hope that the near future will see tram car rendered more generally possible for a better class of traveller. An attempt might be made by the Company to form a nucleus in season ticket holders, which, with casual passengers, of whom there must be a large number willing to pay double the present fares to ensure comfort, might give promise of ultimate success. So far there is a distinct improvement in several important items in traffic arrangements, and a little more enterprise in catering for the suggested class which at present owing to prevailing conditions cannot be represented would in time be appreciated.

The news of the attempt to boycott Italian wares in India is but the signification of a sound and fury that must fizzle out. Under present circumstances it is unworthy of the spirit of the Community which in several notable personalities suggest a higher type of international Commercial relations than would be inferred by resource to petty reprisals of that nature. Some reference was recently made in a Calcutta business journal to the possible ill effects the movement might have regarding cotton, but it is extremely doubtful if, during the present season, at any rate, it will prejudice the position of Italian buyers in any appreciable degree. The Cotton market of the world is England and at the present time the lower grades of the American raw article can be secured at the price of Indian produce of a somewhat lower quality. When we come to imports, it is possible that a combination of Mahomedan dealers may retard the sales of Cotton manufactures (chiefly hosiery) a trade for which Italy has recently made a bid. Were Italy however the serious competitor to India in these lines one might be inclined to view the movement with complacency, if not indeed with a fervent hope that curtailment of imports might give Indian industry in this direction new impetus. But we know that the ubiquitous Japs hold the markets in Hosiery (an immense and constant growing business in this country) and that under present conditions local manufactures are nowhere. The few Hosiery factories we have cannot pay their way. There is usually the ludicrous side to these questions. In the present case it is demonstrated in the suggestion that the "boycott" should be extended to Italian Caterers, Cooks, etc. This idea emanated at Calcutta. In the very torrent and tempest of the Swadeshi movement in that City interference with the little luxuries of life which in that place is indissolubly connected with the far-famed Peliti, and lesser celebrities of his clan, was undreamt of. The idea which seems to have been seriously put forward of setting up rivals in this class of business will amount to a mere vapouring especially in Calcutta were the bulk of patronage, which Peliti and his confreres enjoy chiefly obtains, from those who have not the remotest interest in the political movements of Italy.

To the majority of people "Esperanto" may appear a temporary fad doomed sooner or later to pass into disuetude. Yet it would seem there is steady progress in the dissemination of the language so that propagators are hopeful of its permanent stability and an increased sphere of influence. Dwellers in this part of India had their interest in the language awakened by that popular and versatile Bombay Civilian, Dr. John Pollen, but with what result it is difficult to say. Classes were formed here and there in important centres of the Presidency but teachers were few and under such circumstances zeal is apt to wane. It has been thought probable that Freemasons may in the near future largely support the language which it is supposed will conduce to the universality of the Order. One Masonic lodge already carries on its ceremonial in Esperanto. The language boasts of an extensive Bibliography. It has also a well organised Association, and a Club, in London and is otherwise supported by several well known public men, Mr. W. T. Stead being one of the roll.

One of the most vivid anomalies of the present day is the ranging of poverty in couples with National prosperity. A surplus in the resources of the Exchequer has no meaning to millions of our countrymen who sink deeper and deeper into the mire of misery and despair, which, as Lord Roberts recently surmised, necessarily engenders a state of apathy towards their Rulers which is by no means conducive to the National feeling of Patriotism. Unemployment is the great problem of the age, and although attempts to grapple with it through influentially organised Bureaux are continuous in the larger Cities, more especially in London, the evil does not become appreciably minimised as the years go by. The pending motorious Insurance Bill can only touch the fringe of the matter. The main causes will be left unremedied until some great upheaval of a Revolutionary nature brings Political parties to a sense of the need of tackling the matter as co-workers rather than Rivals. England has lost many of her former Industries which of course meant at the time a reduction of the resources for skilled labour. Tariff Reform might mend matters in this respect. But the larger number of the Unemployed who belong to the class of temporary piece workers, are those who can only find seasonal, or casual, jobs form perhaps the most difficult part of the problem. Forced idleness engender dissolute habits and as a result the bulk of casual earnings find its way into the coffers of the tavern adding to the monetary hoards of Brewers and Distillers, and proportionately to national vice and want.

True Sportsman will, ere this, have become tired of the phase into which the notoriety of the pugilist Jack Johnson have recently passed. That a negro or any other individual who has chanced to be "to the manner born" in the brutal profession of fighting, and has gone through an undefeated career should be made, in turn, the subject of legislation, of forebodings in the matter of racial relations, and, indirectly invited to join the ranks of Christian proselites seems to be a libel on ordinary decorum and common-sense. Boxing as long as it can be confined to the Art of self defence, and secured by a sound training in youth is commendable but professional fighting which too often involves exhibitions of brutality, or mere put up jobs for the sake of gain must be relegated to a category outside the realm of rational Sport. The hard and sportsmanlike view of the aspect that has permanently come forward in the case of Johnson must be to accept him for what he has proved himself regardless of colour and race. After all he is not the first Negro to take a premier position in the line. Peter Jackson stood for some years in the front rank of pugilists and it was quite an open question if John L. Sullivan could have proved himself the better man. As we know J. L. could not enter the ring against a coloured man. Jackson had a good reputation as a sportsman and man and it is probable Jack Johnson when he can rid himself of the fetesh of notoriety on the public platform will develop into an estimable citizen. It is noticed he quoted to some North Country Non-Conformist minister in reply to unsolicited advice from that worthy "Do unto other as you would they should do unto you." Applied to his own position had the "other," ever been in evidence to return the punishment he has been able through his prowess to inflict in the ring the Philosophy would have fallen somewhat flat.

LE TATILLON.

Lord Minto has not lost his interest in Indian sport. He has sent a subscription towards the Council's Golf Challenge Cup, the trophy for which the Imperial Council, and the Bengal Council have desperate struggles in the cold weather in Calcutta.

Mahomed Pasha, the son of the famous Algerian Prince Abd-et-Kader, is reported to have requested the Sultan to allow him to go to Tripoli, to raise the Moslem tribesmen against the Italians. He declares that he can hold out against the white men for fifty years, even as his father resisted the French for thirty years in Algeria.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO BOMBAY.

Another Change in the Route.

The route of the Royal Procession on the return journey towards the Apollo Bunder will be along Queen's Road as far as the B. B. and C. I Railway Offices, and thence by Church Gate Street and Mayo Road in front of the High Court and Secretariat, instead of the route previously announced.

The stands for children erected in Esplanade Road will now be erected along Church Gate Street and Mayo Road.

Handsome pillars will be erected in Sandhurst Road, at its junction with Charni Road, by the Goan community, to mark their participation in the general rejoicings on the occasion of the Royal Visit.

POOR PEOPLES' DINNER.

It has been decided to hold the Bombay Poor Peoples' dinner on Tuesday the 12th December, the date of the Coronation Durbar Ceremony at Delhi. It is proposed to hold it on a site on the Kennedy Sea Face, which will be at a convenient distance from the town, and will afford ample space for all. Notice will be given by beat of drum on the days preceding the 12th December, so that the needy poor may be made aware of the dinner. The arrangements for the dinner are in the hands of the following gentlemen :—

Mr. Shapurjee B. Broacha, the Hon. Messrs. Fazalbhai C. Ebrahim, W. L. Graham, E.J. Hawke, Messrs. H. A. Wadia. M. R. Vajifdar, P. R. Cadell, I.C.S., S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S., Sullaman Abdul Wahed, Jijibhai Wadia, Rao Bahadur K. N. Sailor, Damodhar Gordhandas Sukhadwalla, and Mr. Jagmohandas Varjiwandas with Messrs. Ruttonsi Mulji, and D. M. Inglis as Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers. Owing to the efforts of the Honorary Secretaries a sum of Rs. 25,854 has been collected, the full list of subscriptions being given below. The Honorary Secretaries will be glad to receive any additional sums from persons desirous of subscribing towards this special branch of the entertainments connected with the Royal Visit. It is hoped to present a piece of cloth and to provide a substantial meal of the ordinary sweat-meats for all who attend.

Trustees of N M Wadia Charity, Rs 10,000; Mr S B Byrachs, Mr Ruttonsi Mulji and Messrs James Finlay and Co Ltd, Rs 1,000 each; Brunel and Co, Rs 500; David Sassoon and Co Ltd and Tata Sons and Co, Rs 1,000 each; K llick Nixon and Co and Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Rs 500 each; Anonymous, Rs 3,750; Messrs Gill and Co, Rs 2°0; Rao Saheb Vasonji Tricumji, Rs 200; A Bindoo Gentleman, Rs 250; Mr Purshotam Visram, Rs 301; Mr Hormusji Rutanji Nariman, Mr Mo-arji Keshowji and Messrs Nariman Toolsidas and Co, Mr Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, Rs 101; each Messrs Hajibhoy Laiji and Co Rs 351; Mr J E Needham, Rs 250; Mr G Calvocoressi, Rs 100; Mr Pragji Soorji, Rs 250; Mr Canji Dharamsey, Rs 150; Mr Ramdas Madhowji, Rs 101; Messrs Cursetji Muncherji's Sons Rs 251; Messrs Austrian Lloyd S N Coy, Rs 2.0; Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and Hansraj Pragji, Rs 50 each; Mr Ishwardas Luckmidas, Rs 151; Messrs Veerji Valji and Co and Rao Bahadur Vusonji Khimji, Rs 125 each; Messrs Morarji Gokuldas and Co, Rs 201; Mr Jugmohandas Varjiwandas, Rs 125; Mr Damodhar Gordhandas Sookadwalla and Rao Bahadur Naginchand Javerchand Rs 100 each; Mr Vussonji Munji Mursi, Rs 1 1; Mr Karsondas Mooljі Jaitha, Rs 125; Mr Prabhoodas Jowandass, Rs 50; Messrs Hunsraj and Co, Rs 250; Rao Bahadur K N Sailor, Rs 251; Messrs Aspinwall and Lukhmidas and Co, Rs 101; Mr Motichand Roopchand, Rs 75; Mr Khimji Asir Virji, Rs 251; Mr Vasanji Naranji Bhimji, Rs 100; total Rs 25,854.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 3.

A Contingent of about 230 Officers and men of the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers will leave Bangalore by special train for Delhi next week for duty at the camp of the Maharajah of Mysore.

LAHORE, Nov. 3.

A large number of offers to provide Langar Khanas (free eating houses) for the poor from the Native States and private individuals have been accepted for the Badshahi Mela at the Coronation Darbar and for the great day of Fete. His Imperial Majesty has given a very large sum of money to feed the poor.

It is stated that the King, before his departure for India, will appoint a Royal Commission to act on his Majesty's behalf, and that this Commission will consist of two or three high officers of State. For nearly two months and a half their Majesties will be absent from the country, and it would be the duty of such a Commission to prorogue Parliament at the close of the autumn session, as well as to transact the Sovereign's Privy Council business. It is considered probable that the Commission would include the Lord Chancellor and either the Prime Minister or the Lord President of the Council—perhaps both. No special Act of Parliament would be needed for the appointment of such a Commission, as would be the case if a Regent had to be appointed.

The Central News understands that the Countess of Shaftesbury (Lady of the Bedchamber in the household of the Queen) will attend her Majesty to India. This appointment practically completes the Queen's suite so far as the ladies are concerned. The Duchess of Devonshire (Mistress of the Robes) and Lady Eva Dugdale (Woman of the Bedchamber) are also attending her Majesty throughout the tour.

The Government of India is officially honouring the merchant service by issuing invitations to the principal steamshipliines trading to India—namely, the Penin ular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the British India Steam Navigation Company, and the Ellerman City Line, inviting them to send representative captains of their ships, accompanied by their wives, to attend the great Durbar at Delhi.

The "Medina," Capt. A. F. M. Chatfield, R. N., flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Colin R. Keppel, returned to Portsmouth on October 19th, after a short trial cruise in preparation for the King's voyage to India. The four hours' full power trial was carried out on the passage from Plymouth Sound, and is reported to have been satisfactory.

The cruiser "Defence," which will be included in the special squadro formed to escort the "Medina" to India, arrived at Devonport on October 17, from Scottish waters to give leave to the crew and prepare to join the flag of Sir Colin Keppel.

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

The mortality from plague in India during the week ending 28th October was 11,237 seizures and 8,467 deaths. There were 4,752 deaths in the Bombay Presidency, 638 in Madras, 64 in Bengal, 247 in the United Provinces, 43 in the Punjab, 17 in Burma, 337 in the Central Provinces, 640 in Mysore, 600 in Hyderabad, and 1,062 in Central India.

DIVINE SERVICE.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

21st Sunday after Trinity.—5th November.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy Rev C M Barham, Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev W A Sawtell—7 a.m. Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m. Matins ; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in F. Hymns, 427, 428, card iv, 430; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Stanford in B flat. Hymns—222, 435, 437 Collections for Cathedral High Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. ; Daily Holy Communion at 7 45 a m ; on Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy : Rev E E Hill ; 8 a. m. Matins ; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion ; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.

St John's Church, Colaba—Clergy : Rev C T D Mason 7-15 a.m. and 8 a m. Holy Eucharist ; 9-30 a m. Parade Service; 5-30 p m, Sunday School ; 6-30 p m Evensong and Sermon. Week days—Wednesday 7-30 a. m. All Saints Thursday, 7-30 am, All Soul's and Holy Eucharist. Daily—8-30 a m, Matins daily; 5-15 p m, Evensong daily ; Army Guild of the Holy Standard Thursday 6-30 p m. The Preacher on Sunday will be the Rev. Paul Bull C.R. The Parade Service will be for men only.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy : Rev Cannon Heywood ; Rev J H Robinson ; Rev T Sharpley and Rev D L Joshi 8 a. m. Litany, Holy Communion and address ; 11-30 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon ; 6-30 p. m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for the C. M. S. Up-country Missions.

St Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel—Clergy Rev J Andrew Smith—8 a m Holy Communion ; 8-45 a m Matins; 6 30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher—Rev J Andrew Smith.

St Peter's Mazagon—Clergy ; Rev Father Bisco. Langmore and Chard—6-30 a. m. Holy Eucharist 7-15 a. m. Matins and Litany ; 8 a. m. Choral Eucharist ; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service ; 6-30 p. m. Evensong. Preacher Father Nicholson. Alms for the All Saints Community.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy ; The Rev W J Kenelly and the Rev J B Glass—7 a. m. Holy Communion ; 8 a m Matins ; 8-45 a. m. Holy Communion (Choral) : 5-15 p. m. Sunday School and Bible Class ; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra—11-15 a. m. Holy Communion and Sermon. The Rev. E. E. Hill Chaplain-in-Charge will preach.

St. Nicholas' Prince's Dock.—Sundays : 10 a. m., Holy Communion : 7 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Week days—Daily Prayer, at 9 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a. m, Matins. 8-10 a.m., Holy Eucharist ; 5 30 p.m.; Children's Service: 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi Chapel of Ease to St. Peter. —Clergy ; Rev, Father Moore ; Rev. Jiven Londhe, 6-30 a.m. English ; 7-35 a.m. Marathi ; 9 a.m. Gujerathi ; 4 p. m., Canarese, 5-30 p.m., Marathi.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion—Chapel of Ease to St Paul,—Served by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately ; 5-20 p m, Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura, Foras Road—Clergy : Rev J. W. Kemble and P. J. E. Dimeshky, 7-30 a.m. Matins Urdu ; 8 a.m. Holy Communion Urdu, 9-30 a.m., Holy Communion, English and Tamil alternately ; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon Urdu.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi—Vicar : Rev. Dr. B. De Monte; 5 and 8-30 a m, Masses ; 5-30 p m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers ; 6 a m, 7 a m. 8 a m, 9 a m, 6-30 p m.

St. Joseph's Church. Colaba—Sunday, 8 a m Mass and Sermon ; 6-30 p m Service of Benediction.

St Ann's Byculla—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar : Rev Father Hutmacher, S J, 6 30 a m. 7 30 a m, 8 30 a m, 6 30 p m.

St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios. Masses, 6-45 a. m. and 8-30 a.m. Evening service 5-30 p. m.

The Rosary Church, Mazagon—Vicar : Rev Fr M X Gomes—Pastoral visit in Rosary Church.—6-30 and 8-30 a m Sunday Services ; 5-30 p m, Evening Service. Week days—6-30 and 7-15 a m.

Gloria Church Mazagon—Vicar ; L C Pera, hours of Mass, 5-30. 7 and 9 a m Benediction 6. p. m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy : Rev P. B. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6. a m, Mass 8 a m. High Mass ; 6 p m. Benediction.

Church of N S de Salvacao, Dadar—Vicar Rev Thomas Henriques. 6-45 and 8 a. m ; Low Masses.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health) Vicar : Rev Father D'Sa. Mass 7 and 8-30 a m

Church of St Francis Xavier, Dabul, Barrow's Lane, Girgaum Road—Vicar Rev Fr J N Coutinho—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 am, Masses; 6 p m, Benediction.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra—9-30 a m, Mass.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway—8-30 a m Preacher: Rev R O Jenkins ; 6-30 p m Preacher: Rev A Y Wright ; 5 p m Sunday School. 9 to 10 p m Social Hour. Institute open every evening in the week.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens—10 a m Preacher: Rev A. J. Revnell; 6-30 p m Preacher : Rev A J Revnell ; 5 p m Sunday School.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Sunday School, 8-15 a.m. Morning Service, 9-30 a.m. Evening 6-30 p. m. Social Hour, at 8-30 p. m. Pastor : Rev. C. B. Hill.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Church.—The Rev. Mr. Stanley Jones, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church is about to conduct a fortnight's mission in the Bowen Memorial Methodist Church commencing on Sunday the 5th instant, the hours of service on Sunday being 11 a. m. and 6-30 p.m., and on week-days 8 a.m. and 8-30 p.m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

BAPTIST.

Worshipping at the Y M C A Hall—Minister : Rev H E Barrell.—8-30 a m Morning Service, Preacher: Rev H E Barrell; 6-30 p m Evening Service, Preacher : Rev H E Barrell.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort—Chaplain : Rev J Cameron, 11 a m. Morning Service ; 5-15 p. m. Sunday School ; 6-30 p m, Evening Service. Psalm 23. Hymns, 191, 142, 237.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road—Minister: Rev A Wilson; 11 a m, Service at Parel; 11 a.m United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p m Children's Service ; 6-30 p m, Evening Service.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U F C of Scotland), Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office—Minister : The Rev M B Nikambe, 8-30 a m, Morning Service 4 30 p m Evening Service.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lt.-Col. Grayfoot, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Nicholson, 15th Hussars, has been appointed A.D.C. to the Viceroy.

Captain Mead becomes Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Hyderabad.

Major-General A. Wilson is appointed a Brigade Commander vice Major-General Watkins.

Lt.-Col. Brown, United Provinces Horse, and Major Pennington, Bombay Artillery, are granted the Volunteer Officer's Decorations.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major A. H. Buist is placed on Special duty under Foreign Office.

Capt. Heale is posted as Assistant Commissioner and Commandant the Border Military Police, Bannu.

Lt.-Col. Pinhey is confirmed as Resident of 1st class at Hyderabad, and Mr. O'Dwyer is confirmed as Resident first class and Agent to Governor General in Central India.

GENERAL SIR HUGH and the Hon. Lady McCalmont are coming to India in December and intend staying for two or three months.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Morea," Nov. 3.

The P and O Co's mail steamer "Morea" with the English Mails of the 20th instant, arrived in harbour yesterday brought the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Chisholm, Mrs and child
Thomson, Mrs R M
Bryning, Mr H E and Mrs 2 infants
Dodgson, Mr and Mrs J
Johnston, Mr G H B
Crawford, Mr J C Mrs and infant
Foster, Capt R and Mrs
Hankin, Mr A C Mrs child and infant
Beveridge, Mr G M
Don, Mr R A
Logie, Mr A
Harrison, Mr C S C and Mrs child and infant
Francis, Mr F E, Mrs and child
Mackin, Lt Col C F, Mrs and infant
Murray, Mrs W S
Bagnall, Lt R B
Clay, Mrs J M and infant
Hall, Miss nurse
Lupton, Mr and Mrs W J
Bruce, Capt J M, Mrs and 2 infants
H H Maharanee Holkar of Indore, aunt, 2 nurses, child and infant
Duncan, Miss
Native, Lady
Duke, Genl B
Atmara, Dr
Dillpont, Mr
Native, Servant
Bellaers, Miss B
Bruce, Miss nurse
Blomfield, Miss E S
Tanner, Miss M B
Robertson, Mr E H, Mrs and infant
Bhuhi, Miss
Hely, Mr C W, Mrs and Miss V
Dickinson, Capt A T, Mrs child, nurse and infant
Jackson, Miss M C E
Allott, Mr P B
Litchfield, Mr and Mrs C
Chisholm's Mrs and nurse
Brash, Mr
Westmacott, Mr P G
Latimer, Mr E
Homan, Mrs and Miss
Betteridge, Miss
Milne, Mrs W S and infant, nurse
Anderson, Mrs L H
Goldsmith, Mr H E
Leslie, Mr M
Addison, Mr J, Mrs and infant
Sale, Miss H M

MARRIEDS TO BOMBAY,

Smith Mr W
Chisholm, Mr E
Anderson, Mrs F G and infant
Tulloch, Mr T C, Mrs child
Cox, Mr J H
Phillips, Mr A G
Armstrong, Mr C H A, Mrs
McBain, Mr J A D, Mrs
Rien, Mr J L, Mrs
Walmsley, Mr W H, Mrs and Miss
Dampier, Mr G R, Mrs nurse and infant
Cannop-Cox, Mr C E
Carew Smyth, Major W, Mrs and Miss
Vincent, Lady Kitty
Canning, Mr F
Bald, Miss
Ross Mr O A Mrs,
Chaffee, Mrs LL
Meares, Mr J W
Thomas, Mr J C
Gubbay, Mr M M S, maid
Dunlop, Mr H J
Knight, Mr H, Mrs
Todd-Naylor, Miss
Pritchard, Lt Col H E
Carles, Mr C
Schwaiger, Mrs T S child
Grazebrook, Mrs W O
Beasley, Mr L G, Mrs
Gainsford, Major
Bitean, Julie M
R wo, Miss E
Smith, Mr H M, Mrs child and nurse
Mac Carthy, Mrs A H C
Mac Carthy's, Mrs nurse and infant
Glinton, Capt G M
White Major, W H and Mrs
Ammore, Mr H L
Native, maid of Ratan Tata party
Thomson, Maj A H G Mrs and infant
Kenelly, Hon M G H
Meyer, Mr C F and Mrs
Rowe, Mrs J
Hutchinson, Mrs J H
Gresson, Mr R H A
Millard, Mr W S and Mrs
Robertson, Mr L J and Mrs
Ogelvy, Lt J D
Keyworth, Maj W
Phillips, Mrs A G
Shelley, Mrs
Newbould, Mrs B B
Hunt, Maj F B and Mrs
Piggott, Mrs T C and Miss
Procter, Sir H
Pearce, Mrs C M
Inglis, Capt A F
Goldie, Lt K O
Le Fanu, Mr H
Kennaird, Hon D
George, Mr S T
de Hoxor, Mr A R
Anderson, Mr J V
Powell, Miss
Brook, Mr T F
Silsmer, Miss A and Miss A F
Fisher, Mrs and 2 children
Price, Miss nurse
Heliz, Mr C W, maid
Reid, Mr R, nurse and infant
Beecroft, Mr G and infant
Zyrrell, Miss
Joly, Miss
Cruickshank, Lt H T
Moberley, Mrs and infant
Haig, Mr
Clayton, Miss
Sweetman, Mrs
Pilkington, Mr E
Johnston, Mrs G H B
Hole, Mrs
Rt Rev Bishop of Lahore
Taylor, Mrs N
Emanuel, Mrs and infant
H Hawken's Mr Native servt
Hawkins, Mr ayah
Ward, Miss P H
Talbot, Mr G W, Mrs
White, Mrs L
Hayward, Mrs
White, Lady Arnold
Sir, C Fzwell's, Secretary
H M Chauffeurs, Mr Oakley, Mr Turner
Mainprise, Major C W
Addison's, Mrs Nurse
Allen, Mr W P, Mrs and child
Deane, Miss E M
Brown, Miss E
Brewster, Major
Jamieson, Miss
Stule, Col St G K
Jones, Miss W S
Harrison, Miss E W
Hare, Scott, Miss and (Mrs A Thomson's nurse)
Beecrofts' Ayah Mrs J
Russell, Mr and Mrs E C
Barrow, Miss E T M
Wenyon, Mr W F
Boraston, Mr J
Collins, Miss R
Milne's, Mrs child
Moberleys, Mrs ayah
Meadows, Mr D
Branwell, Mr A,
Wright Miss G A
MacDonald, Mrs and infant
Mair Mrs M
Batliboi's, Mr R L, native servt
Rankine, Mr J

MARRIEDS TO BOMBAY,

Elwards, Mrs S M
Wilson, Mrs
Vangulin, Mr A H E
Harborad, Maj C B Mrs
Musto, Mr A A
Keys, Mr C F
Ballingall, Capt M
Knight, Mr P
Gazder, Mr J and Mrs
Ball, Mr H F
Amsworth, Mr J L
Pilkington, Mrs
Nisser, Mr S
Fasson, Sir Jacob
Barrington, Mr A
Otto Mr A H
Mc Robert, Sir A
Crest, Mr W T Mrs child and 2 Misses
Ray, Mr P L
Magnus, Mr T A
Smith, Mr H G
Lumay, Mr C and Mrs
Clark, Mr W H
Trevor, Mr A C H
Williamson, Mr A
Fowler, Mrs C A
Reynolds, Mr R A B
Smith, Mrs H G
Jackli, Mr F
Maiden, Miss R
Acton, Mr J H
Webley, Mrs
Coleman, Mr F M
Owens, Capt
Goddard, Mr R E
Barclay, Miss M F
Lumsden, Mrs
Jeejeebhoy, Mr D M
Dady, Mr C D
Gresson, Mrs
Cotes, Mr E
Brewster, Maj N F
Hajeebhoy, Mr M
Stokes, Capt T G N
Mockler, Maj G H J and Mrs
Scott, Lt H V
Jeejeebhoy, Sir J
Reichwald Capt G T and Mrs
O'Donnell, Mrs
Mc Kenzie, Mrs G
Hay, Mr J D and Mrs
Morris, Mr W C
Milne, Mr W
Rajah, of Surangi
Shri Chakra Pani, Samanta Sarlisic, Col R F
Morton-Bell Mr G W
Schwerdhfiger, Mr H
Thomas, Mr and Mr
Watson, Mr A
Mears, Mr W H
Philipe, Mr G W de R
Abbott, Mr A O
Kelly, Mr L
Priestly, Mrs A F (Monkman Miss) and maid
Moore, Mr N H
Ferguson, Mr G A
Williams, Mr
Fernand, Mr
Mitchell, Mr
Murray, Mr B
Crest, Mrs and ayah
Aslett, Mr A
Panlin, Mr G
Princess, H H ghosal of Cooch Behar
Princess, Piotiva H H
Prince, Jitendra H H
Esch, Miss G
Sen, Mrs
Hawaiu, Mrs and nurse
Knight, Mr R
Watson, I C S and Mr A W
Down, S Mr F G
Bailey, N Major W A
Maiden, Mrs J and child
Nichol, Major W W
Terrell, Mr H
Williamson, Mr A R
Dubic, Capt M P
Trapp Mr

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Baillie, Hon D C
Pointon, Mr A
Ascoli, Mr F D
Henderson, Mr R H
Patterson, Mr C C
Anderson, Capt W H
D'Arcy Irvine, Dr
Cole, Mr G
Pratt, Mr T R

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Zalichi, Mr E
Hoskins, M D
Pearson, Miss

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Oliver, Mr E G Mrs and Miss
Maitland, Miss K
Miller, Mr W
Phillips, Mrs A and 2 children
Hartzer, Mr R
Russell, Mr J C

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI,

Faussett, Mrs O G, 2 Infts and nurse
Whitehead, Capt C H J
Crossle, Capt H
Gardner, Mr C F
Archer, Lt Col C and Mrs
Behrens, Mr F
Campbell, Mr C, Lady An
Sands, Mr
Barnes, Lt Col J P
Macleod, Mr N

BRINDISI T ARACHI,

Dunn, Mr H
Brown, Mr H L

PORT SAID TO KARACHI,

LeriMr, M

Per s. s. "Elysia," Nov. 4.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Elysia" will arrive here about 6 p.m. on the 4th instant, and land her passengers at the Ballard Pier by launch. She has on board the following passengers :—

Buckhouse, Mr J B
Blomfield, Mr E V
Boyd, Mrs R T
Briscoe, Mr R B
Briscoe, Mrs
Brown, Mr O H
Brunton, Mr H J
Codrington, Maj H O W
Codrington, Mrs, child and infant
Crichton, Rev A S
Crichton, Mrs and infant
Cruddas, Maj H W
Cruddas, Mrs
Crump, Mrs L M and infant
Bobbs, Mr J G
Elphinston, Miss
Evans, Mr W
Ferguson, Miss M J
Fetherstonhaugh, Mrs W
Gibson, Mr B T
Gibson, Mrs, child, infant and nurse
Gordon, Miss E
Grainger, Mr O J
Grainger, Mrs
Grainger, Miss M
Grainger, Miss G
Gribbon, Lt M C
Haig Mrs A
Hawkins, Miss A
Holland, Mrs and infant
Hooton, Maj A
Hooton, Miss F
Hunt, Maj S
Hunt, Mrs and infant
Jackson, Mrs T S and 2 infants
Kay, Mrs
Kelman, Mr J
Von Kendell, Mr K
Labertouche, Maj G N L
Labericnche, Mrs
Lamb, Miss T
Lukis, Mr S
MacKinnon, Miss A
Maddox, Mrs R H
Governess, and child
McGavran, Miss M T
Miller, Miss K
Moore, Mr J
Neale, Capt W G
Neale, Mrs, nurse and infant
Paterson, Miss M
Peacocke, Lt-Col T G
Peacocke, Mrs
Peck, Maj A W
Peck, Mrs nurse and infant
Reid, Mr W
Reid, Mrs and infant
Richardson, Mrs
Richardson, Miss
Robertson, Mrs A and infant
Robertson, Miss M
Robin, Lt-Col N E
Robin, Mrs
Ruck, Capt O L
Ruck, Mrs
Simpson, Mr J A
Skeen, Capt O St J
Smith, Miss M
Steel, Mrs E B
Stewart, Maj A C
Taylor, Mrs
Thompson, Miss M J
Trueman, Capt H J
Trueman, Mrs
Unsworth, Miss F E
Wheeler, Miss
Whitehead, Mrs W and child
Whyte, Mrs
Young, Miss

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Delhi," Nov. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Delhi" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers :—

Ashworth, Hon Mr E H
Babbington, Mr S
Barnett, Mrs
Bellairs, Mr E J
Bradish, Mr G L
Brown, Major W M R
Brown, Mrs
Burns, Mr and Mrs T
Bond, Mrs J H R
Ball, Mr S H
Barnett, Mr
Campbell, Capt A E E
Crosthwaite, Capt C C
Cornelius, Mr E H
Chase, Mr A A
Dutton, Mr S T
Ghosh, Mr, Mrs B C, 2 children and 2 infants
Garden, Major A R H
Graham, Mrs
Habib, Mr S
Hartley, Mr B
Ikram, Mr S M
Jamieson, Miss J E
Johnston, Mr J
Kenny, Mr E C
Laidlaw, Miss
Lord, Mr James
Maitland Kirwan, Miss
Maitland Kirwan, Mr J D
Mayo, Capt G L L, Mrs and infant
McCleish, Mr H M
Maconochy, Col
Murphy, Mr M J
Marshall, Mrs A W
McGregor Mr
Newman, Mr E P
Pogson, Mr C
Qatb, Mr A
Ranson, Col J M
Rattray, Maj C
Rowell, Miss
Russell, Miss
Russell, Capt
Rao, Mr T O K
Rao, Mr D A
Row, Mr M N
Radcliffe, Mr G H B and Mrs
Smythe, Mr and Mrs H C
Somerville, Miss G J
Segueia Mons Raymond
Shoebridge, Mr
Short, Mr and Mrs F M
Stanley, Mr R T
Thynne, Miss
Torkington, Mrs C S
Webster, Mr and Mrs H L and child
Wilson, Rev Allan, A
Walker, Mr L
Walker, Mr
Ward, Mrs E L and child
Wilson, Miss
Wooker, Mrs D

Per s. s. "Polynesien," Nov. 4.

The following passengers will proceed Colombo and Australia by the Messageries Maritime Coy's steamer "Polynesien" to-day, from the Stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers at Ballard Pier at 10-30 a. m. Native servants and ayahs and all the passengers must be at the Disinfection Shed near Prince's Dock at 7-30 a. m. with kit.

COLOMBO.

Davies, Mr A L and Mrs
Mc Carnick, Major A
Pateli, Mr M J
Smith, Mrs M
Stow, Prof V A
Fernandez, Mr J
Adanjee Hasanally, Mr

SHANGHAI.—Mehta, Mr H R

FREMANTLE.

Mario, Mr F
Rapittis, M C

MELBOURNE.

Ch Leon, Mr and Mrs
Wallet, Mr A
Senserick, Mr J
Barker, Mr C

SYDNEY.

Caillat, Mr
Chayet, Mr
Boutin, Mr and Mrs
Brown, Miss O
Poovell, Mr W
Cassaleguo, Mr P
Cassaleguo, Mr G
Giovanni, Mr C
Pinselli Elia, Mr

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer Morea, 5,961 tons, Captain W. L. Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo and passengers.

The City Line steamer City of London, 5,678 tons Captain G. Whish, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 951 tons Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed on Friday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The French mail steamer Polynesien, 3,543 tons Captain Bruns, will sail to-day for Noumea &c. via Colombo with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Orissa, 3,525 tons Captain P. E. Lyne, sailed on Friday for Calcutta with ballast.

The Japan Line steamer Bombay Maru 3398 tons Captain T Hori sailed on Friday for Kobe &c. with a general cargo.

The steamer Patella, 3501 tons, Captain J. R Nasbet, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The German East Africa Line, 2086 tons, Captain P. Bremer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Darassalem, via Zanzibar &c., with a general cargo, 10 cabin and 277 deck and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Sofala, 3,436 tons Captain J. G. Brownman, sailed on Friday for Jeddah with pilgrims.

The B. and P. S. Coy's steamer Homayun, 2,154 tons Captain T. L. Malony sailed on Friday for Jeddah via Red Sea ports with 839 pilgrims.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt James...D Dick R N Flagship
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Luck .....Troopship
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr Huddleston ...Troopship
R I M S Minto .....Comdr Latouche .....Troopship
R I M S Investigator...Capt. G N Forteath ...R N R... Survey Str
H M S Perseus .....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
Plassy .....Finch .....Hired Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 3.

Angus.....2420 Dekers .....T M & Co
Abydos .....1939 Davies .....G H Cassum
Belle of France.....2469 Cargill .....A Yule & Co
City of London.....5578 Whish .....K N & Co
Epsom .....2970 Cragos .....
Himalaya .....3706 Gregor ...London...P & O Co
Kassara .....504 King .....M M & Co
Morea .....5961 Brown .....P & O Co
Nellore.....737 Cadon .....Arab S N Co
Nairung.....2362 Clark .....T M & Co
Polynesien .....3843 Brunos .....Noumea ..4-11... M Maritime
Steenbergen .....2455 Younge .....T M & Co
Shirley .....2192 Stone .....T Morrison & Co
Safi .....611 Morin .....B & H S N Co
Visigoth .....2613 Rale.....W N Aldershaw

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels	Tons.	Capts	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A City of Benares	4465	Elliott	L'pool via Karachi...	3-11	K Nixon & Co
B Bassano	2761	Boxhall	Karachi	6-11	J Finlay & Co
C & R Nawab	2341	Elliott	Jeddah	4-11	Turner Morrison & Co
D & E Pontakota	2109	Cole	Zanzibar	4-11	M M & Co
F Assay	4359	Cochman	Shanghai	8-11	P & O S N Co
G Mahanadi	548	Ahmed	N F...	8	S N Co Ltd
H Dalton Hall	2294	Goost	Philadelphia...		W & A G & Co
K Lismore	2277	Morrison	4-11		K Nixon & Co
M Norkoowa	1074	Jones	Jeddah	29-10...	B & H S N Co
N Brilliant Bque	2019	Grant	4-11		Philadelphia... Standard Oil Co
O Gallea	555	Wratt	Repairing	27-10...	J Mackintosh & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Castalia	4081	Mitchell	Liverpool	4-11... W & A G & Co
7	Bregenz	2336	Petris	Trieste	16-11... A L S S N Co
9	Moltkefels	3031	Schneid r	Karachi	W & A G & Co
10&11	Chupra	3954	Henderson	A'werp	4-11... M M & Co
12&13	Delhi	4733	Bradshaw	London	4-11... P & O S N Co
16	Caledonia	1717	Shaw	Dunkirk	4-11... W & A G & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati	521	Ahmed	Rapafriag	Bo	S N Co
Ponani	852	H Fakir	Bunagar	4-11...	B S & Co
Courland	700	Ebrahim	Karachi	4-11...	Bo S N Co
Bahadari	829	Ahmed		Bo	S N Co

M W D D

Lindah	2183	Logan	Galf	1-11... M M & Co
Sha Ameer	1921	Cusack	Jeddah	4-11... Bo & H S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels	Commanders	From
3	Morea	Brown	London, Oct 13
	City of London	Whish	Glasgow, Oct 7

DEPARTURES.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	C. Ferd Laeisz	Reimer	Hamburg
	City of Vienna	Gordon	Liverpool
	Warongga	Emmett	Rangoon, &c
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi
	Bombay Maru	Hori	Kobe, &c
	Orissa	Lyne	Calcutta
	Sofala	Bowman	Jeddah
	Homayun	Molony	Jeddah

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Polynesien, Bruna for Noumea, &c
" Patella, Nesbit, for Karachi.

The steamer Norkoowa, entered for loading yesterday for Aden.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Koerber left Trieste on the 1st instant and is due here on the 15th instant.

The Ellerman Line's s.s. City of Athens arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of 2nd instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler left Mombasa for Bombay yesterday evening, via Lamu.]

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—22 bales wool, E Dossa and Co ; 200 cwts dilliseed, Volkart Bros ; 150 cwts kissmis's T Canjee 69 cwts myrabollams, G Valabdass.

Caledonia s—457 cwts myrabollams A Khimjee.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castilia s—500 cwts myrabollams P Mathrudass.

FOR AMBURG.

Moltkefels s—400 cwts cowhorns, E Mohamed. 12,600 cwts mowrseed, Ralli Bross ; 2,001 cwts groundnut cakes, J A Begbie and Co ; 3,000 cwts bran, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 2 pots rosa oil and 300 cwts gum arabic, M Jafferbhoy ; 1,000 cwts myrabollam, W Beecher ; 3,000 cwts bran, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—300 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros ; 990 cwts rapeseed, John Fachiri ; 8 pots rosa oil, Baner and Krause.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—999 cwts linseed, W Blythe and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Moltkefels s—5,000 cwts bran, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—4,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Dalton Hall s—4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—150 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 45 cwts sharkfins, S Esmail and Co ; 8 cases currypowder and 4 cases chutnies, M M Poonjaji and Co ; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 75 cwts sharkfins, M J Joomabhoy ; 651 boxes coin, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank ; 29 boxes coin, Yokohama Specil and Co ; 58 boxes coin, Mercantile Bank ; 35 chests opium, Sassoon J David.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—50 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 120 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s—450 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Bombay Maru s—92 bales cottn. The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

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White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 4th Nov., 1911.

MADRAS AND ITS GOVERNORS.

SINCE the era of Sir Charles Trevelyan, who quarrelled with the first Indian Finance Minister over the merits of the income-tax and so forfeited his own appointment, Madras has had some distinguished Governors who were not too timorous to hold opinions of their own and to express them even when they were in consonance with the views of Calcutta or Simla. And in the latter half of the sixties it was within a measurable distance of having Lord Dufferin as chief of its administration, who might not, perhaps, have coalesced with the masterful John Lawrence. But the brilliant Irishman reserved himself for better things and did not come to India until twenty years afterwards, fresh from his diplomatic triumphs in the near East. Its great famine is memorised by the historic disagreement between Lord Lytton and the Duke, whose economic ideals almost caused a rupture between Madras and Calcutta and were only adjusted by the personal conference described in the memoirs of the poet-Viceroy. Even the philosophic Grant Duff, who preferred botanising and diary-keeping to the red tape environments of an Oriental satrapy, had views on education which were in advance of his period, which he pressed in his speeches and despatches. But the quinquennium which has just closed has not been remarkable for any administrative excitements or any form of originality, indicating the dissociation of Madras from the historic epithet applied to the Southern Presidency. Sir Arthur Lawley has been an obedient and placid colleague of his Executive Council and has suppressed his own ideals, if he has any, for the narrower considerations of a policy which is principally noticeable for a perpetual and irritating interference with the rights of self-government conferred by the archaic civic acts of Madras. None of these antique products of its legislature are remarkable for the liberality of their concessions, but under the regime which has just closed the most restrictive interpretations have been applied to their clauses, with the result that most of the larger Municipalities have a fine stock of grievances for the consideration of the practical Scotsman who has just entered upon his lustrum of administration. In the Victorian sphere from which he has been translated, Sir Thomas Carmichael was merely a representative of the Crown with the most limited authority, for the Colonials manage their own affairs and do not permit their Governors to interfere with local arrangements. But in Madras he will personify to some forty millions of people the administration to which they look for the protection of their interests and a just consideration of matters touching their happiness and welfare. His opportunities for winning distinction will, therefore, be far more comprehensive than they were in the antipodes, and one of his earliest tasks should be the reconstruction of the Municipal laws of his Presidency with a view to their equitable adjustment to popular claims. We need not reiterate the curious collisions of Madras with its civic councils which have amused and amazed the rest of India, as we commented upon them as they arose, but it is manifest that the local Secretariat needs a little of the physic given by Lord Curzon to the same department of the Government of India and it may be hoped that the new ruler will not hesitate to prescribe it.

A few years ago the militant Bengali orator, who is now doing a brief penance in our House of Correction was campaigning in placid Madras on the virtues of Swaraj and other political doctrines not consonant with a prolongation of British rule. It is true that he was shadowed by policemen who took copious notes of his pratings and the local Anglo-Indian papers suggested that legal proceedings might be usefully applied for the curtailment of his evangel. But a myopic Government were unable or unwilling to discern the risks of the propaganda until the awakening came a year or so later via the Tinnevelly riots and the more recent assassination of a Civilian which is a direct sequel to them. It is impossible to read the revelations in the Ashe murder trial of a wide conspiracy which was in evolution for months before the blow was struck and to acquit the Government of incapacity in dealing with a situation which was not hidden from the most casual observer. Then also we have the extraordinary treatment meted out to the Civilian who tried the Tinnevelly rebels, and sentenced them to well-merited terms of transportation. He had been nominated by Sir Arthur Lawley's Government to the High Court Bench and—we speak subject to correction,—the appointment had been gazetted prior to the trial. But it was cancelled from Home for reasons which have never been officially stated though they have been well surmised, and Madras has had some Governors who would not have hesitated to resign as a protest against such a piece of interference by an autocratic Secretary of State. The Civilian in question quitted the service as soon as he had qualified for a pension, and being an old Oxford man it is quite possible that his experiences have something to do with the marked disinclination of its alumni to compete for Eastern appointments, a feature upon which Lord Selborne has just been scolding them.

The late Government did something for class education, but it will also be remembered for having withdrawn its support from the only official institution in the hills for the training of Anglo-Indian children for reasons which are not satisfactory to those concerned. In technical affairs which have received such a tremendous impetus elsewhere, Madras is far behind, its much-applauded Industrial Conference having resulted in the evolution of a useless department whose functions were promptly eviscerated by the late Secretary of State. There remain its new Council and a lengthy record of legislative enactments with both of which one of the Hindu Judges of the local High Court has proclaimed his dissatisfaction because no laws have been made for the adjustment of religious disabilities. The late Governor who was somewhat handicapped by his succession to an official so universally esteemed as Lord Ampthill, has itinerated in every district of his Presidency, marking his progresses by sympathetic and homely elocutions upon the parochial matters brought to his notice with an industry that has deserved success though it has failed to command it. For we look in vain amongst the achievements of the reign which has just ended for any striking indication of policy that shall memorise it in the popular mind, while as we have shown examples are not lacking of petulant interference which has been much resented by those to whom it was applied. These dubious assets must be summed up in an appraisement of an Indian career, and in the present instance they outweigh its advantages, though they may be useful guides to a successor for the avoidance of incidents not conducive to the promotion of the popularity and esteem which every modern administrator aims at securing in this quinquennium of office.

A GREAT BOOK COLLECTOR.

THE recent sale of a part of the literary treasures collected by Henry Huth has called attention to that famous book-lover who gathered together from all sources during a lifetime his immense collection of books. It is curious that as a boy his father had intended him for the Indian Civil Service, and he actually learnt Persian, Arabic and Hindustani at school with this object. Fortunately for his future fame as a bibliophile, he did not come out to India, but joined instead his father's business of banking at home. The business of banking is not incompatible with a great love of books and literature, as is evidenced by the careers of Grote and Finlay, the historians, who were also bankers. But Huth somehow at first found banking so very distasteful that he lost his health and had to be sent abroad on travel. His father was like Grote's father, a German, and had settled at first in Spain, and finally in 1809 when driven out by the Peninsular War, in England where he soon founded the eminent firm still carried on by his descendants. Henry Huth who was born in 1815 after the father's settlement in London travelled for a long series of years till he rejoined the banking firm in 1849 after sixteen years, and thenceforward gave himself up to the formation of his library which engrossed more of his time than his firm in the City. He died in 1878, so he enjoyed the engrossing luxury of collecting books for nearly thirty years. Even in his boyhood he collected books, and being then interested in physics and chemistry he spent all his pocket-money in buying apparatus and old books. On his travels he collected many rare books from France, Germany and even Mexico. That was the nucleus of the collection and on settling down in London he systematically began to extend it till it reached towards the close of his life vast proportions. He used to call daily at all the principal booksellers on his way back from his business in the City, and brought from them anything worth having. He was not a specialist in his taste, but bought anything of real interest provided that the book was perfect and in good condition. He bought also from all the great sales that took place in his time, so his vast library represented the spoils of other great libraries dispersed in London during the third quarter of the nineteenth century, especially those of George, Daniel, and Corser, from which he had purchased largely. Such a great collection formed personally by the owner was naturally rich in a variety of subjects and departments, but particularly so in voyages and in Shakespearian and early English literature. Of German and Spanish works, too, he had a large collection from his family connection with those countries. Bibles also figured largely and many rare ones specially prized by collectors were secured by him for his living.

All this rich treasure is now being slowly dispersed, and we can imagine the excitement caused by the sale among book fanciers and collectors who at the present day are treading the path of Heith and many others. Ten years before his death Huth began himself to make a catalogue of his huge library, and though he afterwards called in the assistance of two other bibliographers, the catalogue was not finished when he died and took years more before it was published in 1880. This is a really monumental work and very useful for the bibliographical information that its numberless pages contain. Huth was a real lover and student of literature, and though most of his time was engrossed by his hobby, he found time to publish a few books, mostly collections of the rarities that he came across in his bibliophil pursuits. He was a great friend of Buckle, the brilliant historian, and had a portion of his "History of Civilization" translated into Spanish. He was also very generous in lending his books to scholars and was always glad to be of help to them in their researches which were greatly facilitated by the works he had brought together. It is rather a pity that such a rich collection of books is now to be dispersed; but that is the fate of most collections sooner or later and perhaps it is best that others have an opportunity of joining or adding to their own collections. Heith with all his wealth was also a philanthropist and especially helped hospitals to which he was a large benefactor.

INDIAN EXPENDITURE.

WE are glad Lord Crewe had an opportunity on Thursday of explaining what is meant by the proposals towards economy by the Indian Government. There never was, his Lordship said, any foundation for the report of a reduction of the British Army in India but there is some idea of effecting economies. Whether reductions can be made consistently with efficiency is problematical, and the army in India is the last object to tinker with. Lord Crewe admits it to be an absolute axiom that in pursuit of economy in matters of defence, no sacrifice of safety against external attack or internal disorder can possibly be faced. This applied not only to numerical strength but also to the efficiency of our forces. That does not imply, however, that the cost of defence on sea or land is to be a matter of no account. Lord Crewe admitted that, especially in the case of a country like India, it was a great mistake to make perpetual small and fussy alterations, and we hope he will always be of this opinion though when he talks of making an enquiry into the whole military position it sounds as though a few lambs had been marked for the slaughter. A committee is to be appointed and before anything is done the committee's report is to be awaited, but whether Government will act upon the recommendation of that committee or not, is uncertain. Frequently committees sit in vain in India. If, however, Government can economise in its expenditure without injuring our defences and impairing the efficiency of administration it will be well.

AMONG the passengers, who arrived in Bombay, yesterday, by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Morea", were :—H. H. the Maharanee Holkar of Indore, and aunt; General B. Duke, Lady Arnold White, the Hon. M. Henry Peecter, the Hon. G Kinnaird, Lady and Kenrick, Sir Miles Bayley, Sir C. and Lady Fidwell, the Hon. Mrs. Hanke, Sir Jacob Sassoon, Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Rajah of Surangi, H. H. Princess Ghosal of Cooch Behar, and two children, H. H. Princess Protiva of Cooch Behar, H. H. Prince Jitendra, Lady Kelsey Vincent, Bishop of Lahore, Lady Angel, and the Hon. D. C. Baillie.

THE Amir is expected to take up his winter quarters at Jellalabad earlier than usual this year.

SIR Thomas Gibson Carmichael, Governor of Madras, has been created a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.

HIS Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has been pleased to sanction an annual grant of Rs. 200 for the Society for Promoting Scientific Knowledge, Lahore.

FAMINE is apprehended in Chittagong and other places in Eastern Bengal. The crops have partially failed and the standing crops in the hilly districts are being greatly damaged by rodents.

NEWS from Nepal says that the Maharaja Dhiraj, whose illness has caused much anxiety, remains in the same condition as a result of the treatment he is now undergoing.

THE subscriptions to the proposed Islamia College at Peshawar now total about five lakhs of rupees all of which has practically been raised in the Frontier Province and adjacent tribal tracts.

IT is understood that when Major-General Mansfield proceeds on eight months' leave, Lieutenant-Colonel A. B C. Williams, Deputy Director of Supplies, will officiate as Director of Supplies and Transport.

RUMOURS regarding the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal are rife. *Capital* states that in the event of the two Bengals being reunited under a Governor, the first occupant of the gubernatorial chair will be Lord Pentland, better known as the Hon'ble Mr. Sinclair, Secretary for Scotland.

THE Mountain Artillery allotment to the Field Army will, in future, be organised by brigades each composed of two Batteries. These Brigades will be numbered according to the Division of the Field Army to which they are allotted, and the Batteries told off to these Divisions will for the time being form the units of the Brigade.

THE confirmation of the Right Rev. Dr. Gore as Bishop of Oxford and of the Right Rev. Dr. Ridgeway as Bishop of Salisbury took place on Oct. 17 at Bow Church, Cheapside.

THE Earl of Minto will preside at the 247th annual festival of the Royal Scottish Corporation, to be held in the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, on St. Andrew's Day (Nov. 30).

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

MR. BALFOUR'S POSITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 20.

IN *Pall Mall* two days ago I met a well known Conservative politician and asked him what he thought of the position of his party *vis-a-vis* of the latest move of the Die Hards. "It is pretty bad," he replied, and as he looked very depressed I mercifully changed the subject to Mr. Lloyd-George's troubles over his much discussed Insurance Bill. The formation of the Halsbury Club has created a great deal of heart-burning in the Unionist Party and everybody is talking about the letter on the subject which appeared in the *Times* over the signature of "One who served under Disraeli." The writer confectured in some quarters to be Lord George Hamilton and in others Lord Cross points out that the Halsbury Club has been apparently formed behind the backs of and without consultation with Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne. Not only are the leaders of the party thus ignored, but the list of supporters of the club is drawn so far as the House of Lords is concerned entirely from the press who flouted Lord Lansdowne's advice on the Veto Bill. The writer continues :—"Plain speaking is necessary at this moment. One or two well-known journalists have urged the party to take this opportunity of finding new and more vigorous leaders. If Mr. Balfour would call his party together at once, and lead the country in the same spirit as he leads a forlorn hope in Parliament, the chaff would be sifted from the wheat, and the small band of party wreckers would be clearly divided from the great majority who want to strengthen the party attack, not to weaken the party *personnel*." Pending such a meeting the writer as one who has fought "the Unionist battle longer than any of the signatories of the Halsbury Club, except its much-respected founder" appeals to his brother Unionists "to avoid committing themselves to a step which on existing lines is fatal to party discipline, subversive of confidence, and certain, in the attempt to create a striking force, to separate the Unionist army into two detached bodies, at a moment when divided counsels will bring upon the country inexorable penalties." A crowded meeting of Imperialists held at Chelsea Town Hall the other night sensibly to congratulate the Conservatives of Canada in their great victory was practically a veiled attack on Mr. balfour's leadership. The younger spirits want Mr. Austen Chamberlain as leader. But I do not think his time is just yet.

THREE NOTABLE BOOKS.

The greatest glutton for biography and autobiography must have been satisfied with the feast that the publishers have given him this week. Within a day or two of each other the following works have been issued:—"Life of the Duke of Devonshire" by Mr. Bernard Holland, 2 vols ; "Autobiographic memories" by Mr. Frederic Harison, 2 vols ; "Gordon at Khartoum: Being a Personal Narrative of Events in continuation of 'A Secret History of the English Occupations of Egypt'" by Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt. When it was announced that Mr. Bernard Holland had been selected to write the Life of one of the most eminent, if not one of the most brilliant, of the Victorian statesmen people asked, "Who is Mr. Bernard Holland?" To some of us he was known as the Tory Private Secretary to Mr. Alfred Lyttelton at the Colonial office and subsequently of Lord Elgin. I for one had forgotten that for a short time, two years I think, Mr. Holland performed similar duties for the Duke of Devonshire. That in itself hardly qualified him for an undertaking which requires a combination of qualities rarely to be met with even in a man of letters and Mr. Bernard Holland would hardly claim to be put in the same category as our greatest living writer of biography, Lord Morley. But Mr. Holland has probably done as well as anybody else could have done without the special qualifications I have alluded to and if we do not know much more about the Duke as a man apart from the politician it is not possibly his fault. In many respects the head of the Cavendishes was a "difficult" subject ; his simple straightforward transparent character did not give much scope for a picture which some of Mr. Holland's critics blame him for not producing. One interesting piece of self revelation is reproduced by the author. "Al, through life," said the Duke on one occasion, "I have had to work with men who thought three times as quick as I did." A peer in addressing the House of Lords spoke of some moment as the proudest in his life. "The proudest moment in my life" whispered the Duke to a colleague sitting beside him, "was when my pig won the first prize at Skipton Fair," I could have given Mr. Holland an anecdote, which, however, I doubt if he would have published thought it is what comparatively few stories about prominent people are strictly veracious. The scene was the deck of an ocean liner in the Solent on the occasion of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. It was in the morning when the excursionists in the steamers form Portsmouth and Southampton after being taken along the lines of the warships were conveyed past the more important of the vessels crowded with specially invited guests of the great shipping companies. The Duke of Devonshire or as he then was the Marquis of Hartington was largely reclining in a deck chair when Mr. Chamberlain, a fellow-guest, approached. "Oh, Hartington," said Mr Chamberlain, "there have been a lot of trippers here. They gave three cheers for you ; they were very drunk." "Oh, were they!" the Duke duly replied, "but I understand that they were not drunk enough to give three cheers for you." Mr. Harrison's book does not contain so much about India as might have been expected. In the later seventies and earlier eighties he was to many people interested in India almost as great a bugbear as Citizen Keir-Hardie or Comrade Hyndman. But Mr. Harrison like some other people has mellowed as he grows older. From what I can see from a hasty glance at his pair of fat volumes there is beyond a not very exhaustive account of his opposition to the Afghan War nothing about the later history of India. A number of pages are devoted to the Mutiny. "The terrible Indian matiny of 1857-1859 raised up all my ingrained enthusiasm for real nationalities and my loathing for all form of race oppression by conquerors," he writes. "I wrote furious letters to any friend who talked to me about 'the mission of the Anglo-Saxon race,' 'the inferiority of Oriental,' 'the boon of British civilisation,' 'the value of the modern commercial spirit.'" Some of these effusions he rather shrinkingly prints and the last of them is introduced by the following words which shew that if he is not as "famous" as he was in his salad-days he has not altogether renounced the anti-imperialistic views of that period." "The events of 1857," Mr. Harrison writes, "forced all of us to consider the whole question of the Empire. From that day I became an anti-Imperialist, as I am still in the sense that our vast heterogeneous scattered bundle of dominions is not a normal and permanent development of English nationality and in many ways retards and demoralises our true national life." Nothing is perfect and there are somethings at home with which the Empire has to do which retard and demoralise our national life. I have not left myself any room to say much about the most interesting book of the three. Mr. Blunt is always entertaining even when he is as he generally in the wrong. The *Times* critic wonders how Lord Morley will like seeing in print his friendly and unrestrained chat in the smoking-room at Crabbet Park. "Dilke was only a sham Radical," is one of the things Lord Morely is reported as having said. Here is an extract about our friend Mr. Stead who, if we may believe the Saloniks correspondent of the *Times*, would be better employed on the banks of the Thames than on the shores of the Bosphorous :—June 5.—. . . Morley told us a good deal about Stead . . . (he) was only a clerk at so many shillings a week to start with and came straight to the "Pall Mall" from a small Northern paper. He was a man of entire belief in himself, a good deal of imagination, and not a little superstitious; a believer in dreams and inspirations. On one occasion, in the autumn of 1892, he sent Morley a message, saying he wanted to see him on important business. This was to tell him that, having gone for a cruise round the Isle of Wight, he had had a sudden inspiration just off the Needles to the effect that Morley would be in Parliament and have left the "Pall Mall" by the following March. When it happened Stead had taken it entirely as a matter of course; he has boundless ambition and has it as a maxim that a newspaper editor is stronger than any minister. . . . Morley eschews the "Pall Mall" now and all its works.

INDIA AND KHORASAN.

A very interesting report on the trade of Khorasan for 1910-11 by Major P. Molesworth Sykes, the well-known Consul-General of that province, has been issued to-day. The proximity of Russia to Khorasan naturally gives the Muscovite trades an advantage over his British and British Indian competitors. Some of the obstacles encountered by the latter are explained by Major Sykes. Whether Nushki or Bunder Abbas be the objective interminable weary sketches of desert have to be traversed. There is only one mode of transport, camels, and these cannot be used all through the year. Cost and delay are practically prohibitive. As Major Sykes puts it, a merchant trading with England or India can turn over his money only once in the year as against five or six times in the case of merchants doing business with Russia. There is one crumb of comfort. Certain British goods are imported in spite of all the drawbacks owing to their "incomparable excellence." The other articles that find their way into the markets of Meshed and the other Khorasan towns are such that Russia cannot produce, e. g., tea, indigo and spices. Owing to the fact that the main stream of British trade is registered in the Persian Gulf ports the value of British and British Indian trade can only be stated approximately. Of the imports and exports *via* the Gulf it is estimated that one-eighth reaches Khorasan. Adding the trade *via* Nushki, Afghanistan and Russia the total is £385,000. One of the "side heading" in the report is "Openings for British Trade." But they are like the snakes of Ireland. Although Khorasan at present affords no scope for British commercial enterprise thanks to Major Sykes's exertions the parcel post trade between London and Khorasan is developing and there are "good openings" for British Indian (native) mechanics, carpenters, etc. The sprinkling of Indian subjects who already have found their way to Meshed do very well. Khorasan seems to be a paradise for the smuggler ; indeed, Major Sykes suggests that the value of the smuggled trade equals that of the assessed commerce of the province!

OLLA PODRIDA

A great journal after mentioning the names of some of the ornamental personages and miscellaneous organisations, including the National Car Club, and the Nonconformist Choir Union who are to take part in a forthcoming conference on the future of the Crystal Palace says :—"Even Brighton is sending its Mayor." Why "even Brighton?" To hear some people talk one would think that the gigantic glass house on Sydenham Hill was going to last as long as Westminster Abbey. I hope there will not be many people inside when the building collapses like the roof of Charing Cross Railway Station! To people who live in the neighbourhood "the Palace" is no doubt a great attraction, but except on special occasions, I doubt if it is used very much by other Londoners. If the Norwood district wants another public park let it acquire the grounds of the Crystal Palace. As a taxpayer I should object to public money being devoted to maintain the amenities of a locality the inhabitants of which are quite able to pay for their own amusements.

In rural England the unbeloved tramp, poor beggar, is supposed to be responsible for all the undiscovered crimes that afflict the countryside including such mysteries as the sensational and mysterious murder of Mrs. Luard near Sevenoaks, a few years ago. In another Southern shire the other day an innocent-looking boy was discovered in a field with his hands and knees tied together in the greatest distress. He had been, he said, robbed of the money in his possession —whose money is not stated—by a wicked tramp who threw him over the hedge and then decamped. The gentle youth has since admitted that he did the whole thing himself, the money he placed in hiding. The advancing civilisation of which we are so boastful would seem to be "civilising" the country bumpkin and making him almost as slim as a London street Arab.

The exodus from England of our Indian Coronation visitors is now in full swing. Among those who have left this week for Bombay is Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. Another well known Bombayite who started two or three days ago is Mr. J. A. Wadia. I am afraid he must have found the British public somewhat unresponsive to his views on the fiscal problem of India which as far as the limited space at his command he set forth with lucidity and force in the columns of the *Times*. Mr. Wadia breaks the journey at Turin to see the Exhibition, and I hope that his pride as a patriotic Indian will not be too greatly outraged by the "Indian Section." From what I am told by friends who have seen it it is pretty bad. Why does India put in an appearance at all, at these great shows unless she can or will do the thing properly?

In connection with Mr. Pithawalla's collection of oil paintings to which I referred last week Sir M. M. Bowmaggree is holding a reception at the Dore Galleries on the 25th instant.

General Sir Stanley and Lady Edwardes have just been celebrating their golden wedding. Older residents in Bombay will remember Sir Stanley as, if I may say so, a hustling Brigadier General, who showed no mercy to incompetence or idleness and who would have been treasured by Lord Kitchener if he had happened to be Commander-in Chief at the time. Sir Stanley's marriage took place in the Bombay Cathedral on the 15th October, 1861, his wife being the daughter of Colonel George Alexander Leckie of the Bombay Staff Corps.

ECONOMY IN INDIAN FINANCE.

LORD CURZON CRITICISES PROPOSALS.

Marquis of Crewe on the Army Question.

SIR W. NICHOLSON TO CONDUCT INQUIRY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 2.

In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Curzon said that the proposals for the abolition of the post of Director-General of Archæology and a reduction in the Army were believed to be dictated by the desire of the Government of India to practise economies, in view of the financial situation.

The main difficulty of the situation, said Lord Curzon, arose out of the Government's opium policy. There was a great deal to be said for the principles of that policy, although the manner in which it was being carried out in India might fairly be criticized.

The Government had rightly embarked on an expensive education and sanitation policy, and the cost of living had increased, but he asked Lord Crewe not to be too despondent about the finances of India, which were sound. Heroic reductions in expenditure were not necessary. Considerable additional revenue could be obtained by increasing certain import duties, which increases would be popular and lucrative. Moreover, there were some sources of revenue which were expanding.

Some of the proposed abolitions of posts, continued Lord Curzon, would be relatively harmless, but others would be fraught with the most serious difficulty. His Lordship was of opinion that all classes in India, including officials and newspapers, approved the Department of Archæology. He referred to what he had heard that day, that if the Department were abolished, it was proposed to establish an Oriental Institute in Calcutta with a Professor of Archæology. He asked why should the Institute be placed in Calcutta? He further dwelt on the difficulty of getting a good class of men, if officials were suddenly dismissed.

With regard to proposals for a reduction in the Army, Lord Curzon said it was not merely a local, but an Imperial affair. It ought not to be decided by financial considerations alone; economies might be counterbalanced by resultant risks. It was a familiar argument of the economist that if inefficient elements were weeded out, the diminution in numbers would be more than compensated by the increase in efficiency. That argument applied less to India than anywhere.

Lord Curzon admitted that the pressure on the frontier had relaxed owing to Anglo-Russian agreement, and he hoped that the situation would continue, but that was nothing to render a serious alteration in the strength of the Army desirable. Lord Curzon dwelt on the remarkable extent, to which Afghanistan and the whole of the North-Western Frontier was now armed with modern weapons, and the possibility of the wild highlanders using an occasion of internal commotion to try and retake what they regarded as legitimate spoil, of serious trouble inside India in the event of war on the frontier, or still more, of disaster to British army outside. Therefore, he urged circumspection. He also pointed out that the native army particularly disliked change

Posts which Overlap.

Lord Curzon then suggested that economies should be made by simplifying administrative control. He said that if he were going out to India as Lord Crewe's Aide-de-Camp, he would show his Lordship in Calcutta and Simla superfluous, overlapping posts, where ten men were doing the work of five, and from the reduction of which Lord Crewe might obtain economies without diminishing the native force.

Lord Crewe said he rejoiced that he was going out to India, where he would have an opportunity of consulting the Government of India on the spot, especially as the Viceroy was an old friend of forty years' standing. He reiterated that there was never an atom of foundation for the report of a reduction of the British Army in India. He agreed with Lord Curzon, that they should not talk of the financial future of India in terms of anything approaching despair.

Owing to the loss on opium, the Government of India had entered on a general investigation in various departments with a view to effecting economies, including, naturally, the Army. It was an absolute axiom that in the pursuit of economy in matters of defence, no sacrifice of safety against external attack or internal disorder could possibly be faced. This applied not only to numerical strength, but also to the efficiency of our forces. That did not imply however that the cost of defence on sea or land was to be a matter of no account. Lord Crewe admitted that, especially in the case of a country like India, it was a great mistake to make perpetual small and fussy alterations.

Since 1904, changes in the external policy, to which Lord Curzon had referred, had occurred. Lord Curzon had rightly deprecated the attachment of too much importance to those changes and, of course, there was also the possibility of other but less favourable external changes. There were also internal changes. There was now nothing in the temper of the people of India as a whole, or in any section of them which could cause anxiety to the Government of India.

Military Committee of Inquiry.

Accordingly, he thought it permissible to make further inquiry into the whole military position. The Government of India, said Lord Crewe, regarded that position as an Imperial matter, and did not desire to take such steps or make such suggestions as would be within their competence, without reference here, all the more because the question had been raised of the possibility of the reduction of superfluous elements, to which Lord Curzon had alluded. Accordingly, the Government of India and the Military Department of India had asked the assistance of a committee to make this inquiry. They had also asked a most distinguished officer, General Sir William Nicholson, to preside. Sir William Nicholson had agreed to proceed to India to preside over the committee early in the spring. He would be assisted by one or two distinguished officers, and some experts in Indian military finance.

"These steps," said Lord Crewe, "are being taken so far as the whole military position is concerned, but I do not say that the Government of India will not make some proposals in the forthcoming Budget, which may affect the Indian Army to some extent. All I can say regarding the Army is that we must await the Committee's report."

With regard to the proposed reduction in posts, said Lord Crewe, even if the whole operation occurred, the sum involved would not constitute a very splendid economy.

The Government of India, continued his Lordship, did not admit that their proposals involved a deliberate sacrifice of efficiency, but objected to these posts as not tending to efficiency. Their abolition was proposed with a view to the proper division of labour in the provincial and central Governments. The Government of India thought the system of provincial conferences could attain to the advantages, which the Inspector-General could furnish.

Lord Crewe intimated that he agreed with the Government of India with regard to the Inspectors-General of Cantonments and Agriculture and the Civil Veterinary Department.

Archæology.

Adverting to the posts with reference to which he did not agree with the Government of India, Lord Crewe mentioned first that of the Director of Archæology, which he said it was impossible to regard as a provincial subject. Lord Crewe said he had decided to retain the central department for advice and the collecting of information, but he was not prepared to pledge himself to the permanent maintenance of this department in its present form. He did not doubt that the Government of India would agree. He deprecated the charging of the Government of India with vandalism.

Lord Crewe said it was desirable to retain the Sanitary Commissioner, but asked the Government of India to reconsider the question in view of the coming decision regarding exactly what his relations to the Inspector-General of the Indian Medical Department ought to be.

As regards the Inspector of Forests, Lord Crewe said he was not prepared to come to a hasty judgment as to the management of this vast property. Therefore, he had asked the Government of India to reconsider the question in the light of further information. This was one of the points he hoped to discuss with the Indian authorities.

As regards the Inspector of Excise, he had asked the Government of India to reconsider this question also. As the matter was not urgent, the subject had been dropped after a little further discussion.

In reference to the Archæological Department the following letter is published in the "Times":—

Sir,—I shall be glad if you will allow me to add a few words from the standpoint of an artist who has made a special study of Indian art, to the arguments for maintaining the "status quo" of the Archæological Department of India, so admirably set out in Lord Curzon's letter printed in your issue of the 7th instant.

Not the least valuable work which that department has done since it was reorganised by Lord Curzon's Government in 1901, has been the aid and encouragement it has given to the living art of India by the employment of numbers of the most highly skilled hereditary craftsmen in the restoration of the great monuments which their ancestors built. In Europe, artists have good reason to regard with mistrust most schemes of archæological restoration; but, just because India has a living traditional art, such schemes can, in most cases, be easily and safely carried out in India, provided that the Indian craftsmen employed are judiciously directed. I can testify from personal observation to the excellence of the restoration work done by the Archæological Department of India since 1901. The money spent on archæological restoration has been better spent than most of that which provides for the official system of art education in India. It has given Indian craftsmen not only opportunities of artistic work which are denied them by the Public Works Department, but also the best of artistic training.

The Archæological Department as now constituted provides the best technical craft school in India. If the proposals now put forward are based only on economical grounds, India would gain more economically and educationally, by reducing the establishment of the Public Works and Educational Departments as now maintained for propagating European architectural ideas and methods of art teaching which for the last fifty years have been sapping the foundations of Indian art and architecture.—I am, yours faithfully, E. B. HAVEL, late Principal, Government School of Art, Calcutta.

Copenhagen, Oct. 13.

The following letter, on the same subject, is also published in the "Times":—

Sir,—Although I am ill qualified to criticise the domestic policy of the Government of India, or to judge of the full effect of contemplated reforms in its administration, I cannot help being struck, as an ordinary citizen, by the remarkable coincidence that, at the very time when the Home Government is directing its efforts to the protection of ancient monuments and the revival of British forestry, the Indian Government proposes to abolish the offices of Director-General of Archæology and Inspector-General of Forests.

In Great Britain we have three separate Royal Commissions at work, at considerable expense, examining and making inventory of the ancient buildings, &c., in England, Scotland, and Wales. A beginning has been made (on an infinitesimal scale, indeed; but still a beginning) in the creation of State forests in the United Kingdom. It puzzles one to understand the motive of the Government of India in scrapping administrative machinery which we have been accustomed in this country to regard as a model and envy as an institution.

Even if archæology be regarded as an intellectual luxury, not essential to the well being of a State and people, and yielding no revenue, the same cannot be said of forestry. Sir William Schlich's letter in your issue of the 11th contains a timely warning. India is the one and only part of the King's dominion, where a system of scientific forestry is established. The unproductive stage, through which all forest must pass, has been got over; forty-seven years of good management and inspection have resulted in an increase of 1,700 per cent. in the net revenue, and now it is seriously proposed to discard the services of a trained official, in order to entrust the administration of this increasingly valuable property to the care of an Under-Secretary. What French or German forestry owner would do the like?

Mistakes in agriculture may be rectified in a few seasons; but the rotation of timber crops must be reckoned in long series of years, and errors in management bear fruit long after the life time of a single official.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Monreith, Oct. 13. Herbert Maxwell.

Lord Lamington, G.C.I.E., writes to the "Times":—

Sir,—Having been away in the North I have read only recently Professor Sir William Schlich's letter in the "Times" of the 11th inst.

I think it is unfortunate that he should have entered his protest against the abolition of the post of the Inspector-General of Forests as a rider to that of Lord Curzon against the abolition of the post of Director-General of Archæology.

These two departments have entirely different characteristics. Of these differences there are two that are prominent. First, forestry is a source of revenue to the Provincial Governments, and the latter, therefore have an interest in its proper working. Secondly, the officials are trained experts with a knowledge of local conditions.

No one man can, by any possibility, be able to give reliable guidance on the multitudinous points connected with forestry administration over such a vast area as that of India and Burma. All that probably he is tempted to do is to try and insist on the adoption of some crotchet of his own in places where its employment would be useless, if not harmful. For a long time I have thought that the alternative and better plan would be for the heads of the departments in the different provinces to meet once a year, or biennially, compare notes, and see what they could usefully learn and adopt from one another. However, my object is not to attack Sir William Schlich's views, but to show I am not an upholder of centralisation as a rule. To do away, though, with the post of the Director-General of Archæology is, as Lord Curzon has said, decentralisation run mad. Where are the provincial experts to be found? Would the Government of India give the money if it should happen (very improbably, I admit) that the Provincial Government wanted to undertake a big work of restoration of preservation? How could there be any co-ordination to determine what it was best to preserve out of the countless monuments of architecture and antiquity in India? But Lord Curzon's arguments need no reinforcement by me.

In do know, though by my own eyesight, what he and the department he constituted have achieved in Bijapore, Ahmedabad, Delhi, and Agra, and surely it is a crime to take action that would prevent other such feasts for the eye and brain being preserved and revealed elsewhere.

Gosford, Oct. 17.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Italian Ships Leave for Turkish Waters.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MALTA, Nov. 2.

Practically all the Italian warships have left Tripoli, bound for Turkish waters.

LONDON, Nov. 2

Sir Edward Gray, in the House of Commons, to-day, referring to the alleged massacre of Arabs in Tripoli, said that Britain cannot interfere with the military operations of Italy. Such action would be inconsistent with the neutrality of Britain.

The Foreign Minister strongly deprecated questions which were offensive to other countries.

Mr. Mason asked Mr. Asquith what action the Government proposed to take to express the horror and detestation of the House, at the massacre of the Arabs.

Mr. Asquith replied that he most strongly deprecated such questions. (Cheers.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Replying to Mr. Sykes, Sir Edward Gray said that Turkey had not yet seen her way to restore the lights in Red Sea without an understanding as regards the neutralisation of the Red Sea. He was, however, still communicating with the Porte on the subject.

H. H. the Aga Khan has contributed £400 to the Red Crescent Fund opened jointly by the Moslem League and the Islamic Society.

The Moslem League has passed a resolution, expressing horror at the atrocities committed by the Italians, and sympathy with the surviving inhabitants of Tripoli.

The resolution further appeals to the British Government to use its influence to prevent a recurrence of such barbarities.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Italy has stocked a month's supply of coal for the whole fleet at Tobruk, which can now be used as a base for any naval operations against Macedonia, Syda or Turkish Archipelago, avoiding the necessity for the ships returning to Italy to renew supplies.

ITALY AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Sudden prominence has been given in Vienna to the question whether Italy ought or ought not to be expelled from the Triple Alliance. Raised by a contribution to the "Berlinder Tageblatt" and promptly adopted by that journal's Austrian counterpart, the "Neve Freie Presse," it was discussed and minutely dissected before a crowded audience in Vienna on Oct. 15, by Herr Maximilian Harden, of the "Zukunft." Prominent among the audience were General von Auffenberg, the new Austro-Hungarian Minister for War, and a number of Austro-Hungarian officers. While waiting for his words of wisdom, says the correspondent of the "Times," the public was able to study in the evening edition of the "Zeit" summaries of despatches addressed from Vienna to sundry North German organs denouncing Count Aehrenthal's conciliatory policy towards Italy, and predicting that the Foreign Minister will share the fate of General von Auffenberg's predecessor General Baron von Schonaich, whom Count Aehrenthal is taunted with having striven in vain to save. The Austrian public, whose capacity for political criticism is limited, will probably take some time to perceive that the sudden raising of this question is a manœuvre designed by heavy-minded psychologists in Berlin and elsewhere to save the face of Germany in Turkish eyes, and to render the Italian Government more obsequious towards German wishes. In the latter respect the manœuvre will fail, nay has already failed, since the Italian Government is understood to have informed the Powers officially that the only acceptable basis of peace will be the complete annexation of Tripoli and the Cyrenaica by Italy, coupled perhaps with the eventual payment of a money indemnity to Turkey in case the cost of Italian operations be not needlessly increased by Ottoman resistance. Italy is not at present in a mood to be bullied, and would doubtless find a prompt and pertinent answer to any official German intimation that her presence in the Triple Alliance is no longer desired. Nor is Germany the sole arbiter of the destinies of the Dreibund. Austria-Hungary has also a word to say, and unless radical changes occur would be likely to say it in favour of maintaining the Austro-Italian Treaty independently of any view Germany or Italy might take of the expediency of maintaining the Italo-German Treaty. From the Italian standpoint at least many cogent reasons might be advanced to prove that the Italo-German Alliance has lost its value.

Herr Harden, to do him justice, made short work of the claim that between the Turkish friend and the Italian ally Germany should opt for the friend and that—on the lines of a suggestion which he alleged to have been addressed by Mahmud Shevket Pasha to Field-Marshal von der Goltz for the benefit of the highest quarters—Germany should encourage Turkey to force a passage through Egypt and succour Tripoli while German forces should deal a deadly thrust at the heart of the British Empire. This plan, said Herr Harden, is by no means impossible of execution. Its impossibility is moral, inasmuch as Germany cannot venture arm in arm with Turkey to throw down a challenge to the spirit of the twentieth century. Herr Harden added:—

"No self-respecting Power can to-day help to reverse the great world historical movement that is driving back Islam. . . . There can be no question of choosing between Italy and Turkey. Islam is not only sterile, it has done very little for humanity. It is and remains a danger, and I am of opinion that every province taken from Islam is a province conquered for the community of European States."

If the Triple Alliance was to be renewed, continued Herr Harden, Italy would probably be ready to remain in it, though the circumstance must be reckoned with that Italy intended to create an empire of her own—an intention that would compel her to remain for the moment on the side of the Western Powers. The present successes of two Latin peoples in Morocco and Tripoli would not be without consequence.

France no longer felt the same fear of war as in the past, and he was convinced that a Franco-German war would come in a comparatively short time. But Austria-Hungary and Germany, co-operating on the basis of their several interests, need not be apprehensive, and might even find means of giving a new and productive substance to the Triple Alliance. At a moment of huge changes it was not expedient to preserve mummies and to prolong unhealthy conditions merely from fear that more dangerous conditions might arise. In any case, concluded Herr Harden, the two Central European Powers were strong enough by themselves to face all perils, and if adversaries knew that they were ready and fearless the future need have no terrors.

Whether Herr Harden spoke spontaneously or as an interpreter of tendencies more powerful than his voice or pen, he may be left to bear the responsibility for proclaiming the imminence of a Franco-German war and for expressing German views in regard to Islam. In one respect only can his enunciations be endorsed and commended—in regard to the principle that for nations as for individuals it is folly to work on artificial bases or to court suicide for fear of death.

THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

Constantinople, Oct. 14.

Parliament was opened at half-past 2 o'clock this afternoon, in the presence of a large and brilliant company, including the Sultan and the Imperial Princes, who were in the Imperial box, the foreign Ambassadors, who occupied the Diplomatic Gallery, all the Ministers in uniform and the heads of the leading financial establishments.

The Chamber re-elected Ahmed Riza President by 86 votes against 55 given in favour of the candidate of the Opposition, Mahir Said, an Independent Deputy. The Chamber then adjourned till Monday.

Marshal Ahmed Mukhtar has been appointed President of the Senate, and Sherif Ali Haidar, a former Minister of Evkaf (Pious Foundations), Vice-President. At the meeting to-day of the Unionist Party and Opposition groups the former proposed to re-elect Ahmed Riza as President of the Chamber, undertaking, however, to vote for the candidate of the Opposition for the Vice-Presidency. The Opposition was unable to agree to the proposal. Constantinople, Oct. 17 (Delayed in Transmission).

(Continued on page 8).

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

Troops Mutiny and Murder High Officials.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, Nov. 3.

According to an official despatch a regiment of Shensi troops, proceeding to assist the Imperial troops at Shensi, mutinied and killed a Brigadier-General. They then bombarded the Manchu city and massacred a thousand Manchus, including the Governor and his family. The Governor's yamen was destroyed.

HANKOW, Nov. 3.

The rebels re-occupied the native city on Sunday, after continuous fighting.

A rebel battery on Monday fired on the Russian steamer "Poltava" and did not permit it to return to Hankow from its refuge anchorage down the river.

The rebels, suspecting treachery, have beheaded the commander in Friday's battle, and also certain other officers.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 3.

The police of the Chapei District, adjacent to Shanghai, have mutinied, and their officers are reported to have fled.

HANKOW, Nov. 3.

The Imperial troops, on the 1st inst., shelled the native city, half of which was soon in flames. The attempts of foreigners to rescue the wounded in the Mission Hospital were frustrated by the revolutionaries, who fired from Wuchang city. The scene is described as an absolute inferno.

PEKING, Nov. 3.

The Throne has accepted nineteen conditions submitted by the National Council, providing for the framing of a constitution by it upon the British model.

A CHINESE REPUBLIC.

A correspondent of the "Daily Mail" has the following article on Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the Chinese revolutionist:—

It was in Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, that I happened to hear of the arrival of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. I succeeded in discovering him in a small and modest hotel on the outskirts of China Town. It was apparently chiefly patronised by working men. The proprietor told me to go to No. 7 and knock at the door. It was eleven o'clock in the morning, and as repeated knocking did not produce any effect a rough-looking man in shirt-sleeves, who looked like an ostler, began thundering at the door and shaking the handle, notwithstanding my protests. At last the door opened and I beheld Dr. Sun Yat Sen. I apologised for the noise for which I was not responsible. He took it in good humour, and promised that he would look me up at tea-time at the Empress Hotel. I was struck with the fact that the moment I knocked at the door Chinese faces looked out at me from unexpected places, I was all the time under the observation of several pairs of Chinese eyes.

In the afternoon Dr. Sun Yat Sen visited me at the hotel, and I found him to be a charming and highly cultured gentleman. He has a spare figure without the slouch which is so frequently noticed in Chinamen. He is modest and extremely reserved, and gives either in his appearance nor in his speech the impression of a leader of men. His influence is not due to personal magnetism and great oratorical power, but to his strong commonsense and to his great devotion to his country and his countrymen. I had the opportunity of listening to a Chinese address of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. I did not understand a word, but I notice that he disdained the little oratorical tricks dear to ordinary agitators. He simply gave to his audience, exactly as he gave to me, a long, well-reasoned, and carefully-thought-out statement of China's sufferings, and then added his proposals for reform. The Chinaman is not very emotional. One can do very little by appealing to his imagination. He appreciates commonsense and logic. His interest is in plain facts put in the plainest language. Dr. Sun Yat Sen told me that sometimes his addresses took up three or four hours, and that his audience never go tried of hearing his accounts of the sufferings of their countrymen and of the progress of the revolutionary movement.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen told me that many Chinamen had given their entire fortunes to the funds of the Revolutionary Society, and that many business men had crippled themselves by their subscriptions. The revolution, he urged, is caused by the injustice and oppression from which China suffers. The law is a farce. Justice is bought and sold. Corruption and oppression are almost unbearable. If a business man introduces improved machinery all the benefit derived from that machinery, is immediately taken away from him either by the Government or by corrupt officials. Progress in China is non-existent, not because the people are unprogressive, but because official rapacity kills all progress.

The Revolutionary Party, I was assured, is no small secret society. It has several million adherents, and, if Dr. Sun Yat Sen has informed me correctly, practically the whole of the modernised army is on the side of the revolutionaries. The Government knows the power of the Revolutionary Party, and it knows that the modern army is practically solid for revolution. Therefore it relies for its protection on the old troops, which obey blindly the men who pay them. These are provided with cartridges, but the modern troops are kept without ammunition. For practice only five cartridges are allowed per man in the modern army, and only small parties are given firing practice at a time, in order to prevent a rising. Dr. Sun Yat Sen told me that their greatest difficulty was to obtain the control of an arsenal. Apparently the revolutionaries have succeeded in overcoming this difficulty. According to the telegrams, they have captured a large arsenal.

The object of the revolutionaries is not to replace the present monarchy by another one. Dynasty has followed dynasty, yet tyranny and corruption have remained. Therefore the revolutionaries are determined to change the form of government and to introduce a republic. The doctor told me that the Chinese were so highly educated, so law-abiding, so easily led, and so much given to co-operation that there would be no difficulty in establishing a republic. His ideal is a form of government similar to that of the United States. There are to be representative Chambers for every one of the Chinese provinces, with a central Chambers representing the whole empire.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen told me that the central Government, and various provincial Governments had put prices on his head which amounted in the aggregate to 700,000 taels, or about £50,000. There must be a great temptation for a Chinaman to murder Dr. Sun Yat Sen. The greatness of the reward explained to me why I was carefully watched when knocking at the doctor's door in the morning and when talking to him. We dined together and chatted about the future of China till midnight. I wanted to accompany him to his hotel a distance of three-quarters of a mile, partly from courtesy, partly in order to protect him in case he should be attacked. But the doctor absolutely declined my repeated offer, and when I said to him "You must spare yourself for the sake of your cause; you must not go at night unaccompanied through the streets of a strange town," he smiled and quietly said: "If they had killed me some years ago, it would have been a pity for the cause. I was indispensable then. Now my life does not matter. There are plenty of Chinamen to take my place. It does not matter if they do kill me."

I saw Dr. Sun Yat Sen repeatedly during the following days. He invited me to a magnificent Chinese banquet, attended by the leading Chinamenin Vancouver and Victoria, and in conversing with them, I found all of them animated by the same quiet patriotism and determination which I had found in their leader. Their great anxiety was whether the Western nations would allow them to reform China in their own way.

(Continued on page 8)

MR. REDMOND ON HOME RULE.

How Ireland will Cut down Expenses.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Mr. Redmond, to-day, addressed an important and crowded meeting at the City Liberal Club under the auspices of the Government.

Earl Beauchamp presided. Among many prominent Liberals on the platform, were the Master of Elibank, Lord Pirrie and Sir West Ridgeway.

Mr. Redmond had a cordial reception. His speech dealt with the economical and financial aspects of Home Rule. He laid emphasis on the capacity of the Irish for industrial pursuits, and said that the first fruits of self-government would be the revival of Irish industries.

Until they had a native government, he said, composed of men who understood the country, great questions, notably that of transit, would never be settled. It had been said that Ireland was a beggar accepting bounty, yet her contribution to Imperial expense, such as the upkeep of the Army and Navy and Empire, had been 329 millions for the past century, which was "pretty good for a pauper."

He admitted that Ireland's contribution had fallen enormously owing to the increased cost of the Irish administration, which, at present, was the most costly in the world, largely because a poor country had been tied up to a rich partner and had thereby been obliged to indulge in its luxuries.

Ireland, continued Mr. Redmond, had had no interest in economising, but, under self-government, would not waste money on over-manned departments, highly-paid officers and extravagant schemes, as was at present done.

Mr. Redmond concluded by saying that the only safety for the British Treasury lay in making a bargain with Ireland, in making her responsible for her own Government, which would be both cheap and efficient. There would be no more drains on the British Treasury. Parliamentary congestion necessitated Home Rule all round. Home Rule was also necessary to gain the hearty good-will and loyalty of the Irish, and their co-operation in upholding the Empire. (Loud cheers).

A vote of thanks to Mr. Redmond was moved by the Master of Elibank.

UNITED STATES FLEET.

Impressive Review in New York Harbour.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

President Taft, to-day, reviewed the fleet. The ships, filing past the Statue of Liberty, presented a most impressive spectacle. The city trembled during the firing of salutes.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

President Taft, after reviewing the fleet, issued a statement in which he paid a tribute to the fleet's efficiency, but said that it was deficient in destroyers.

Other nations, he continued, were constructing enormous, high-speed cruisers. The United States should be similarly equipped.

The statement concluded with a declaration that unless the Navy is maintained in a state of the highest efficiency, it is a needless extravagance.

THE ROYAL STEAMER FOR INDIA.

To be Escorted by Warships.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The liner "Medina" has completed her stability tests, and the Queen will inspect her privately to-morrow. The first division of the Home Fleet is expected to assemble at Spithead to accompany the "Medina" as far as Portland, whence the "Argyll", the "Defence" the "Cochrane" and the "Natal" will continue to act as an escort.

UNITED STATES' EYES ON CANADA.

Stump Speech by Mr. Clark.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Mr. Champ Clark, Speaker of the United States Congress, in a stump speech at Nebraska, affirmed that nine-tenths of the people of the United States were in favour of the annexation of Canada. He jocularly proposed to stand for the Presidency on that platform against Mr. Taft. He was confident that he would win every State.

EARL GREY AND THE WORKER.

Significant Speech at Banquet.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Earl Grey, at a banquet given in his honour at Newcastle, said that after seven years' absence, home reform appeared to him deserving of universal support. He proposed to devote himself during the next decade to the task of helping the worker to advance from the status of hireling to that of partner.

VICTORIANS WHO FELL IN BOER WAR.

Melbourne Meeting Resolves on Memorial.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 3.

An enthusiastic meeting held in the Town Hall here, attended by the Governor-General and the Governor of Victoria, resolved to erect a national memorial to the Victorians, who fell in the Boer war.

THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Railwaymen's Conference to-day was of a protracted nature. The decision was further postponed owing to differences.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Agreement to be Signed To-morrow.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, Nov. 2.

Herr Von Kiderlen-Waechter and M. Cambon have initialled the Congo Treaty.

The whole Franco-German Agreement will be signed on the 4th inst.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The French newspapers express satisfaction at the initialling of the Franco-German Congo Convention. They are generally pleased with the result, that Morocco is now a portion of France's Colonial Empire, and consider that it was bought at a fair price. With reference to Congo, France has secured infinitely better terms than were at first to be expected. She retains the Congo and Ubanghi Rivers, Germany only having access to them through two small wedge-like strips. France also obtains the eastern portion of Northern Cameroons, so ensuring control of an important trade route to Congo and Lake Chad.

INDIAN TROOPS IN PERSIA.

Explanation by Sir Edward Grey.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Replying in the House of Commons to several questions on the subject of Persia, Sir Edward Grey said that the distribution of troops from Bombay between Bushire, Shiraz and Ispahan would be decided by His Majesty's representative at Teheran, in consultation with the local consular authorities.

The despatch of troops, said Sir Edward, was due to reports of really serious danger to Europeans, especially in the neighbourhood of Shiraz, against the recurrence of which there was no adequate guarantee.

The functions of the troops would be limited to their acting as escorts to Consuls and they would be withdrawn when the Persian Gendarmerie scheme came into effective operation. Sir Edward said he did not believe the report that Russian troops were assisting the ex-Shah.

TAXI-CAB STRIKE.

Men Decide to Remain Out.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

A mass meeting of taxi-cab drivers to-day decided not to return to work.

The chairman of the meeting complained that the masters refused to confer with the men. He also gave instances, where spies had made wrong reports.

VACCINATION IN BOMBAY.

Reference in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Mr. O'Grady, in the House of Commons, to-day, put a question, in which he urged that a communication be addressed to the Government of Bombay, advising them to take no action on the recommendation of the Bombay Municipality in favour of compulsory re-vaccination.

Mr. Montagu said that Lord Crewe was not prepared to make the communication suggested, as, if legislation were proposed, the constitution of the enlarged Bombay Legislative Council would ensure that full consideration would be given to local opinion.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The death is announced of Lady Colin Campbell.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The death is also announced of Mr. Kyrle Bellew, the actor.

[Lady Colin Campbell was the youngest daughter of Mr. Edmond Maghlin Blood of Brickhill, County Clare, Ireland. She married Lord Colin Campbell, the youngest son of the 8th Duke of Argyll, but obtained a separation from him for cruelty, and became a widow in 1895. She received her education in Italy and France and amongst other publications was responsible for "A Woman's Walks" in the "World", of which paper she was art critic.]

[The late Mr. Kyrle Bellew was the son of a clergyman and first saw the light in India, where his father was a chaplain at Calcutta. One of his earliest recollections is being at a hill station near Darjeeling at the time of the Mutiny. His childhood was spent in London, where his father was appointed Rector of St. Mark's Church, St. John's Wood, and Chaplain to the Queen. He was educated for the Army, but subsequently chose the sea as a profession and was entered on board H. M. S. "Conway." After four years at sea, in which Mr. Bellew did not remain particularly rough trip round the Horn, he decided to work on shore. Not finding work in London congenial, he returned to the sea and after five years went to Australia, where he enjoyed varying luck as a gold-digger, a cattle-drover, a journalist and in various other vocations. His first experience of the stage was at an exhibition in Melbourne of the Franco-Prussian War when George Coppin, a well-known entrapreneur, asked him to read a lecture on the subject by Dr. W. H. Russell, the famous war correspondent. This he did for seven weeks. On the death of his father, he worked his way home as third mate and landed in London with £8 in his pocket. Here he answered an advertisement in the "Daily Telegraph" for a light comedian to act in a play named "Clancarty." His subsequent success in Dublin in "Led Astray," when he took a leading heavy part, induced Dion Boucicault to telegraph to him to go to London, which he eventually did. He received a letter to Mr. T. B. Buckstone of the Haymarket theatre and was given a part in "Anne Boleyn." His first marked success was in W. S. Gilbert's "Engaged." After that he played with Irving and later with Miss Litton, was again successful as Orlando in "As You Like It" Mr. Bellew continued to command an appreciative public, both in Great Britain and the United States—and in 1887 he passed through a brilliant season playing with Mrs. Brown-Potter in "Civil War" at the Gaiety. After an American tour with "Antony and Cleopatra," Mr. Bellew took a holiday, returning to the Australian gold-fields, but subsequently made another American tour.]

OPIUM SALES.

Auction Sales to be held in Bombay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

The Government of India have decided that with effect from January 1st, 1912, a system of auctions similar to those held in Calcutta for the sale of Bengal Opium shall be introduced for regulating export of Malwa opium from Bombay. The right to export the permissible number of chests will be sold to the highest bidders by instalments at monthly auctions. For 1912 the auctions will begin in January and will probably close in August. In addition to the price paid for the right of export, purchasers will be required to pay also an increased pass duty of Rs. 1,225 a chest on chests covered by a pass granted at Ajmere and of Rs. 1,200 a chest when the pass has been granted elsewhere. The necessary details of the system will be published by the Government of Bombay.

NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS ASSUMES OFFICE.

Sir A. Lawley Leaves for Ootacamund.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

At 4-30 p.m. this evening Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Bart., K.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., proceeded from Government House, Mount Road, to the Secretariat, and was sworn in as the Governor of Madras Presidency with all the attendant ceremonial and in the presence of a large assembly of officials, both Civil and Military. His Excellency was escorted by his Body Guard and the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles and a salute of 17 guns was fired by the Madras Artillery Volunteers as His Excellency took the oaths of office. There was a Guard of Honour which was supplied by the 2nd Leicester Regiment with band in attendance and the route from Government House to the Secretariat was lined by Madras Volunteer Guards and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles. A Guard of Honour of the 86th Carnatic Infantry with band was drawn up at the Banqueting Hall.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley and the Misses Lawley quitted Government House later for the Central Station under a salute of 17 guns and the entire route was lined by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles and the Madras Volunteer Guards. His Excellency was escorted by the Madras troops of Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles and Body Guard and the 86th Carnatic Infantry supplied the Guard of Honour at the Banqueting Hall while the Leicester Regiment supplied the Guard of Honour on the station platform where a large crowd was assembled to say good-bye. Their Excellencies and the Misses Lawley shook hands with many friends and as the train steamed out cheers were given. Their Excellencies will remain at Ootacamund till they depart for Delhi.

The *Madras Mail*, in reviewing the administration of the departing Governor, writes thus to-day:—"His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley closes a term of service as Governor of Madras, which will, we believe, be remembered not so much for any particular achievement as for steady general progress unostentatiously promoted, for sympathetic administration, and for judicious, tactful and firm treatment of such forms of unrest and sedition as have appeared in this Presidency during his time. Unfortunately there have been unworthy attacks on His Excellency and attempts to depict him as an unsympathetic Governor devoted to a reactionary and repressive policy. If the opinions of the mass of people of this presidency could be collected we are sure it would be found that Sir Arthur Lawley is regarded with the greatest respect and that even where his policy may not be approved his genuine concern for the interests of the people, his sense of responsibilities of his position, his candour and his sympathetic attitude have been recognised and appreciated. It has not been His Excellency's practice to judge of the demands of various sections of the peoples of Madras by prominence given to them in agitation, and this is one of the explanations of the outcry heard in some quarters, but criticism of biassed and disappointed people is of small account. There remains his work not above criticism, indeed, but in the main most valuable, and all of it is done in a spirit that has only to be recognised to be honoured."

OUDH JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

The following arrangements will be made in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

A. Permanent.—On the retirement of Mr. L. G. Evans, Judicial Commissioner, on the 13th November, 1911:—

(1) Mr. T. C. Piggott, I.C.S., First Additional Judicial Commissioner to be Judicial Commissioner.

(2) Mr. B. Lindsay, I.C.S., Second Additional Commissioner to be First Additional Judicial Commissioner.

(3) Mr. Muhammad Rafiq, District and Sessions Judge, Rae Bareli, to be Second Additional Judicial Commissioner.

B (Temporary).—During Mr. Piggott's appointment to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces:—

(1) Mr. B. Lindsay, I.C.S., to officiate as First Additional Judicial Commissioner before, and as Judicial Commissioner after Mr. Evans's retirement.

(2) Mr. Muhammad Rafiq to officiate as Second Additional Judicial Commissioner before, and as First Additional Judicial Commissioner after Mr. Evans's retirement.

(3) Mr. F. E. Taylor, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Bareilly, to officiate as Second Additional Judicial Commissioner after Mr. Evans's retirement.

EAST INDIAN ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Webb and the Under-Secretary of State.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. de P. Webb, C.I.E., Additional Member, Bombay Legislative Council, has addressed the following letter to the Chief Secretary, Government of Bombay:—

KARACHI, Oct. 30.

Sir,—With reference to the Explanatory Memorandum of the East India Accounts and Estimates 1911-12 by the Under Secretary of State for India (Mr. E. S. Montagu) dated India Office, 20th July 1911, of which I have to-day received a copy from you, I have the honour to invite your attention to page 9 thereof, on which appears the following under the heading of:—

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

"In accordance with a recommendation made by the Indian Currency Committee of 1898-9, it was decided that,

MILITARY ECONOMICS.

Indian Officers to Attend a Course.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

The Government of India have sanctioned, as a tentative measure for five years, with effect from the current year, the attendance of not more than three officers of the Indian Army annually at the Army Class at the London School of Economics. The officers selected for the course will be granted eight months' combined leave to England, and will receive in addition to their leave pay, lodging allowance at the rate of eight shillings a day for a field-officer, six shillings for a captain, and four shillings for a lieutenant for the actual period of the course, including not more than a fourteen days' vacation. They will not be entitled to travelling allowance nor to a free passage.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief desires that great care may be taken in the nomination of officers for the course. The selections for the current year have already been made, but for future years the general officers commanding divisions and independant brigades should submit the names of applicants to the Quarter-master General in India by the 1st January 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915, to admit of ample time being given for the selection of officers who will be able to make their arrangements accordingly and avail themselves of the Advisory Board, London School of Economics, in connection with preliminary reading before joining the class.

ASHE MURDER TRIAL.

Accused's Defence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

Before the Special Tribunal, to-day, the case for the seventh accused was closed. Mr. J. L. Rosario, on behalf of the 8th accused, said that he did not propose to call any witness as the prosecution could not prove any offence against his client. Though he was not examining any witness he asked their Lordships to permit him to have the benefit of the witnesses called on behalf of other accused. When his turn came he would sum up the case. Mr. M. G. Kuppusawmy Iyer did not call any witness on behalf of the 9th accused.

Mr. T. Prakasam said that he proposed to call two witnesses on behalf of the 10th accused. The 10th and 14th accused were brothers and both lived next door to the assassin, Vanchi Iyer, in Shenkcota. A letter was put in by the Prosecution which the 10th accused had written to S. Vanchi Iyer. This letter was written because Vanchi Iyer was a neighbour of the 10th accused who was acquainted with him and in that he (the 10th accused) had enquired of Vanchi's welfare and how he was getting on in his new appointment at Ponalur. With regard to the alleged presence of the 10th accused at a meeting at the 12th accused Alagappa Pillay's house he proposed to call witnesses to prove that on 1st May, 1910, the date of the meeting, the 10th accused was at Tenkasi attending the marriage of his nephew. Shankara Ranga Iyer, a cultivator, and Kameshwar Vathiyar of Krishnapuram, a purhoit, were the only two witnesses called to support the "alibi" set up by the 10th accused.

These witnesses were cross-examined at some length by Mr. Richmond.

Mr. Srinivasa Gopal Chariar on behalf of the 11th accused briefly outlined the case of his client. He proposed to call evidence to prove that on the date of the meetings which were alleged to have been held in the house of the 11th accused and of 12th accused in Shencotta on the 30th April and 1st May 1910. The 11th accused was away at Tinnevelly attending the funeral of his grandmother at his uncle Somasundaram Pillay's house. That house was actually locked up at the time and that it was impossible for any meeting to have taken place there. He would adduce evidence to show that the 11th accused arrived in Tinnevelly on the 26th April and did not leave the place till the 2nd May. As to the 11th accused's journey to Calcutta his case was that Vanchi Iyer and his nefarious plans had nothing to do with the 11th accused, that the 11th accused was not acquainted with Vanchi Iyer and did not go to the Tinnevelly Bridge Station on the night of the 12th June last to meet Vanchi Iyer.

JUTE FIRES IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

A fire which broke out in the cleaning room of the West Patent Jute Press in Howrah, on Wednesday, was finally extinguished about 6 o'clock on Thursday.

A large number of jute bales has been damaged, partly by water and partly by fire. All the loose cotton was damaged and the cleaning machinery badly damaged. A rough estimate of the damage amounts to Rs. 1,500,00. The jute belonged to a Marwari. Fireman Place, of the Calcutta Fire Brigade. The narrowly escaped death from the collapse of a wall which fell on him and is reported to be badly burned all over the body, and is at present unfit for duty.

LATER.

There has been quite an epidemic of jute mill fires in Calcutta recently, but in the majority of the cases the damage done has been very small. The third fire this week took place this morning at the Lansdowne Jute Mill for which Messrs. Bird and Co. are managing agents, and unlike previous cases it was of a very destructive character. The fire broke out at 5 a. m. in the godown filled with bales of jute and when the Fire Brigade arrived the building was blazing fiercely. Very soon the firemen got the flames under control but by this time the 30,000 maunds of jute the godown contained, valued at three lakhs of rupees, was damaged either by fire or water. The loss is roughly estimated at about 2 1-2 lakhs and is covered by insurance.

BANGALORE DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 3.

In the case of defamation brought by Messrs. Merwanji and Kaka against Mr. P. B. Doctor and the cross suit on similar charges filed by Mr. Doctor, Mr. Lubeck, Barrister for Messrs. Merwanji and Kaka and Mr. Lawrence, Barrister, and Mr. S. N. Row, Advocate for Mr. Doctor, appeared with the parties before the District Magistrate to-day and counsel discussed the probability of a compromise. As terms could not be arranged at once, his Worship granted an adjournment to the 10th instant.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

With a view to provide hospital accommodation for European employes and their families, sanction has been accorded to the addition of three rooms, each 16 feet by 18 feet, in extension of the present private wards for Indians in the Sadar Hospital at Moradabad on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Sanction has been accorded to the equipment of the stations on the Rangoon Pegu Section of the Burma Railways with double-line lock and block electrical signalling instruments for train working.

SURG-MAJOR JOHN INCE, of Montague house, Swanly, Kent, formerly of the Indian Medical Service, died on Aug. 23, aged eighty-one, leaving estate of the gross value of £12,180.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The King and Queen are at York Cottage, Sandringham, where his Majesty will stay for the shooting until Monday. Queen Alexandra, with her daughters, Queen Maud of Norway and the Princess Victoria, is expected back in England to-night.

Prince Arthur of Connaught on Tuesday opened the new transporter bridge over the Tees at Middlesbrough.

The establishment of the Halsbury Club last week chiefly by members of the Unionist Party who supported Lord Halsbury in his action during the final stages of the Parliament Bill, has led to some discussion regarding the clubs attitude to Mr. Balfour. Lord Halsbury writes to deny that he, or any member of the club, is actuated by any feeling of disloyalty to the leader of the Party.

Mr. Lloyd George warmly defended the Insurance Bill to a large meeting in London on Saturday, and declared, "I will fight it through this year or I will fall." The Chancellor has arrived at a complete agreement with the friendly societies' representatives with whom he has been conferring, and they have decided to ask their members heartily to support the Bill with the amendments which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has promised to move.

Mr. Birrell, speaking at Ilfracombe last night, gave the general principles of the forthcoming Home Rule Bill. He said that the Government's scheme absolutely involved the setting up in Ireland of a Parliament consisting of two Chambers with an Executive responsible to it.

Mme. Albani gave a farewell concert on Saturday afternoon at the Albert Hall. There was a very large audience, and Mme. Albani, who was assisted by amongst others, Mme Patti and Sir Charles Santly, had an enthusiastic reception.

The City of London Territorial Association have resolved to recommend the War Office to grant a bonus of £1 to men who will remain in the force after the expiry of their four years' term. This step is taken in consequence of the secession of men which is anticipated in 1912 and 1913.

Among the deaths recorded during the week were those of Sir William Crossley. Mr. J. W. Mellor, K.C., Mr. E. H. Pickersgill, Mr. M. H. Hodder, and Major-General Goldsworthy.

Mrs. Catherine Coventoy, wife of Captain Coventry, of Erdington, Birmingham, has been arrested at Aston, charged with causing the death of a man named Gilks, whose dead body was found lying outside Captain Conventry's house.

BELGIUM.

The Ministry of War in reorganizing the national defence has decided to post troops on the frontier which are capable of rapid movement. A regiment of Lancers stationed at Bruges has been sent to Verviers and squadrons have been detailed for duty at Spa and Stavelot.

The municipal elections were held in Belgium on Sunday. The Liberal-Socialist candidates for Brussels received 25,215 votes, against 13,253 given to the Roman Catholics, all the Liberal-Socialists being elected. In 1907 four Roman Catholics out of 17 were elected. The Liberal-Socialists have also been successful in the suburbs of Brussels and at Liege, Namur, Antwerp, and Charleroi. At Bruges and in the Flemish rural districts the Roman Catholics have retained a majority. The most striking feature of the elections is the victory of the allied anti-Catholics in the cities.

FRANCE.

Serious cases of "sabotage" continue to be reported. On Saturday 20 large stones were placed on the railway line between Rheims and Apremont and a charge of dynamite was found wrapped up in the revolutionary paper, the "Guerre Sociale". Fortunately the stones and explosives were found before any damage was done. In the Bel Air quarter of Paris a telephone cabin was dynamited and some damage was done to the building and the wires.

The coal merchants of Rouen have informed the Government that they will close their yards on all days when the Government is unable to provide trucks. Complaints of the totally inadequate service of goods trains have also been received from the grain growers of Normandy and Brittany, and the Minister of Public Works, M. Augagneur, admitting the reasonableness of the complaints, has promised to make it a point of honour to effect reforms.

In the work of clearing the wreckage from what remains of the Liberte in Toulon Harbour on Wednesday a book was discovered lying among some scrap iron. The book was entitled "The Navy of Former Days" and was open at the page on which is a print of the explosion of the British frigate Quebec off Ushant on October 6, 1779. The book in question is by M. Georges Contesse, of the French Naval Administration.

The dramatic author, M. Henri Bernstein, whose last piece, Apres Moi, was withdrawn at the Comedie Francaise on account of hostile demonstrations, has obtained permission to re-enter the Army and to perform his military service in the Second Artillery Regiment. It may be remembered that the pretext for the demonstrations, which were partly of an Anti-Semitic character, was the discovery of the fact that M. Berstein in a fit of youthful folly, as he himself subsequently explained had many years ago deserted from the Army.

The price of milk in Paris has again risen, and now stands at 35c. per litre, which is equivalent to 3d. per quart. It will be noticed that even after the second rise in price within a month milk is sold in Paris, considerably cheaper than the 5d. a quart, charged in London. To families who are certified by the local authorities to be necessitous milk will continue to be sold at 30c. per litre.

Mme. Curie has asked M. Nenot, the architect of the "Radium Palace," which is being built on the site of a former Convent in the Rue Saint Jacques, to add to it a laboratory for purposes of instruction. M. Nenot, who is official architect to the Sorbonne has replied that the additional building would entail an expenditure of £1,600, and that he will ask the University of Paris to authorise its construction. The Radium Palace was originally only to consist of a laboratory for research, of which the total cost, some £27,000, was to be defrayed in part by the Pasteur Institute and in part by the University of Paris.

The formation of a gunpowder committee, which is to be attached to the Ministries of War and of Marine, has now been officially announced. Among the members are two officers of the Army and two of the Navy. The object of the committee is to study the composition and the conservation of gunpowders in order to obviate disasters like those which destroyed the Iena and the Liberte.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William, who, accompanied by the Imperial Chancellor, returned to Potsdam on Monday by road from his residence at Hubertusstock, left on Tuesday with his suite for Aix-la-Chapelle, whence his Majesty will make a tour on the Rhine and the Moselle. The Emperor was met at Aix by a small Dutch mission which had been instructed to convey to his Majesty the greetings of Queen Wilhelmina.

The Prince Regent of Bavaria, who is in his 91st year, has been suffering from the effects of a chill caught last week when he was out deer stalking. A certain amount of anxiety is felt on account of the Prince's great age, but he appears to be making a satisfactory recovery.

In a letter to the President of the Reichstag Herr von Bethman Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, announces his willingness to answer interpellations in the Reichstag concerning foreign affairs as soon as the political situation permits. He adds, however, that at present the Government can make no statement on either the Moroccan situation or on the Tripoli question, and he deprecates a debate in the Reichstag without the participation of the Government.

In a duel fought on Monday night near Rudolstadt in Thuringia a gymnasium boy of 16 named von Necke was shot dead by a school-fellow named Dietzen. The latter was slightly wounded. The cause of the duel is said to have been a love affair at a dancing class.

ITALY.

Serious disorders arising out of the precautions against cholera have occurred at Segni, not far from Rome. The Town Hall was sacked and burned by a mob numbering several thousands, who overwhelmed the military force of the town, consisting of five Carabineers. Some cholera patients were removed from the hospital and were carried shoulder high to their homes by the mob. Troops were sent from Rome to occupy the town, and after many arrests had been made order was re-established.

MEXICO.

General Francisco Madero has been unanimously elected President, and it is stated that Senor Pino Suarez is sure of election as Vice-President. The new President is expected to assume office on November 5, or at latest on November 20. Senor Calero is to be Foreign Minister.

PERSIA.

Kashan has been bombarded by 300 Persian Cossacks under Russian leadership. Naib Hussein, the notorious brigand, defended the place for five hours with mountain guns and 250 followers, but evacuated it at midnight. Miss Ross, an English medical missionary, has been beaten and robbed on the Shiraz road, and arrived at her abode on foot after losing her equipment.

Russia has finally announced that, owing to Persia's inability to employ Major Stokes only in the South, she maintains her objection. Mr. Shuster, the Treasurer-General, appears to have decided that the success of his financial reorganization is incompatible with Russia's attitude, and that no reconciliation of these opposites is possible. He has accordingly issued a long statement definitely attributing hostility on the part of Russia and England, between whom he draws no distinction, to the regeneration of Persia, and contrasting their actual policy with the declaration regarding the integrity and independence of Persia in the preamble of the Anglo-Russian Convention.

RUSSIA.

A telegram from Novo Cherkask, the capital of the Province of the Don Cossacks, reports that at 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening a student named Kristi forced his way into the private railway saloon of Prince Trubetzkoi, a member of the Council of the Empire, which was standing in the station, and fired several shots from a revolver at him. The Prince died from his wounds a few hours later. It was subsequently discovered that the murderer was related to him.

UNITED STATES.

Thirty-six sticks of dynamite were found on the railway line early on Monday morning, beneath a bridge between El Capitan and Gavista just before President Taft's train passed over it. The officials of the Southern Pacific Railway are investigating the matter.

Two hundred insurgent Republicans met at Chicago on Monday, and declared Senator La Follette to be the logical Republican candidate for the Presidency next year. Only two Senators attended the meeting, one of whom, Senator Clapp, of Minnesota, presided; Mr. Garfield, the former Secretary of the Interior, a devoted follower of Mr. Roosevelt, with whom he has recently been in conference, was also present. A series of resolutions was passed defining Progressivism as a movement to wrest the control of the Government from the "interests" advocating legislation for the specific guidance of the corporations, urging the choice of the Presidential candidates by direct popular vote, and praising the work and principles of Mr. La Follette. It was also resolved to establish an elaborate organization throughout the country to be financed by popular subscription. There is a report that the publications of a newspaper in Chicago is contemplated by the Progressives. Contrary to earlier reports the people of California have adopted the amendment to the State Constitution in favour of woman suffrage. An adverse majority of 16,000 in San Francisco, has been overcome by the vote in the country districts and the proposal has been carried by several thousand. California is the sixth State to grant the full suffrage to women. Possibly Kansas, where the Referendum is the subject pending, will make a seventh while the cause has suffered recent reverses in Oregon, South Dakota, and Oklahoma, it is undoubtedly making headway in the rest.

Justice Harlan's death lays upon the President the duty of making his fifth appointment to the Supreme Court, the majority of whose members will thus owe seats to him. Among the possible candidates are several members of the Cabinet, including Mr. Wickersham, Mr. Knox, and Mr. Nagel.

BRAVERY IN INDIA.

The Ferozepore Explosions.

MAJOR-GEN. Sir Desmond D. T. O'Callaghan K. C. V. O., late R. A., writes to the "Times":—

Sir,—Of those who read the brief announcement in the "Gazette" published in the "Times" of Sept. 25, to the effect that various officers and men had received the Albert Medal for conspicuous gallantry in connection with explosions in the powder magazines at Hyderabad and Ferozepore in India, in the year 1906, but few are acquainted with the details of the acts of bravery which rightly earned for them that distinction. With the ready acquiescence of the Secretaries of State for the India Office and Home Department, I am permitted to tell the stories for which I trust that you, sir, will afford space.

In taking upon myself the duty of describing the scenes in which these men saved many lives by the imminent exposure of their own, I should explain that the whole of the papers connected with the explosions and with the subsequent inquiry into them passed through my hands as President of the Ordnance Committee (now Ordnance Board,) and of the Research Board), and that this gave me better opportunities of collecting the threads and subsequently weaving the stories than had either the India or Home Offices. The delay in obtaining the medals seems to have been partly due to the difficulties of question and answer correspondence between this country and India and partly to the refusal of the Home Office to grant these medals on the receipt of data from which it was by no means clear that life had been saved, this being the chief factor on which hinges the bestowal of the decoration.

At Hyderabad some five-inch cartridges in metal limed cases exploded with considerable violence, blowing down both end walls of the magazine and cracking the roof from end to end. Seeing the magazine on fire, Sub-Conductor Purkis acted on his own intiative, and after sending out the various letters always kept in readiness for such occasions, entered the magazine, and with the help of nine Lascars poured water from buckets on smouldering boxes of cordite, thus preventing a fresh outbreak and averting what might have been a dangerous explosion, as there was a considerable amount of black powder in the magazine.

For deeds of conspicuous gallantry at Ferozepore, the following officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men have received the Albert Medal :—Major-Gen. C. A. Anderson, C. B., Capt. Charles Creagbe Donovan, Sub-Conductor Alfred Edwin Purkis, Lieut-Col. M. S. C. Campbell, C.I.E., Capt. Hugh Clarke, Assist-Commy. F. Handley, Conductor Henry Pargiter, Sub-Conductor A. F. Robinson, Sergt. George Smith, and Robert Dunn Dow.

Briefly, the facts are as follows:—In a magazine of five cells or chambers were stored about thirty tons of cordite in metal-lined cases. 3,500,000 rounds of small arm ammunition, and about nine tons of black powder in 100 lb. barrels, the last-named occupying a position about mid-way in the building between the other two. In another similar building, fifty feet distant, and, therefore, only at a distance of ninety-four feet from the cell containing this black powder, was stored 135 tons of black powder, also in 100 lb. barrels. The cordite took fire, and burned with terrific energy and with occasional heavy explosions, filling the building with fumes, the intensely heated gases travelling through the ventilating system and igniting the small arm ammunition, which then began to explode and to discharge its bullets.

It was obviously of paramount importance that, if possible, the black powder should be removed from the burning magazine, lest its explosion should lead to the explosion of the 135 tons stored in the immediate vicinity, so, when the cordite had burned out, the General, who, it appears, had been accidentally misinformed as to the quantity in the cell (it was thought that it only contained about 7,000 lbs.), reluctantly gave permission to the officers and others who volunteered for that duty to take it out of the building, barrel by barrel, and to drown it in the water tank close by.

Twice the General ordered officers and men away after he had yielded to their entreaties to be allowed to save the black powder, or, rather, to get it out of the place in which it was stored, and twice did they go back to work, in an atmosphere thick with acrid, poisonous smoke, at passing powder barrels out, which were "hot to handle, but not uncomfortably so." Eventually it was all got out and dumped into a tank near the magazine. The cordite and small arm stuff subsequently burnt themselves out, and heavy rain, which providentially came down, materially assisted the fire engines in soaking the smouldering debris. There is little doubt that, had not this black powder been removed and destroyed by the strenuous and continuous exertions of these brave men, the risk of firing 135 tons of powder in the other block would have been imminent, and the consequences would have been very grave.

Such were the acts of conspicuous gallantry for which the brave men named above received the Albert Medal.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

(Continued from page 7.)

An Imperial Iradeh was issued to-day sanctioning the provisional application, pending its adoption by the Chamber, of a law imposing a 100 per cent. "ad valorem" duty on all goods imported from Italy into Turkey since the declaration of war. The measure is likely to be popular with the war party whose principal organ, the "Tanin" to-day replies to Mr. W. T. Stead's suggestion that Turkey should appeal to The Hague Tribunal, remarking that European Powers which have given a tacit consent to Italian aggression are unlikely to lend that support to Turkey without which an appeal to The Hague would be doomed to failure so far as all practical results are concerned. The "Jeune Turc," which continues to express the hope that Turkey will take the place of Italy as "a brilliant third" in the Triplice, adopts the same attitude as the "Tanin."

The leaders and representatives of the different Parliamentary parties held long meetings to-day at which the question of a vote of confidence was discussed. So far as is known, the Committee "Bloc" intends to reserve its decision until a further attempt is made, after the close of the secret Session, to arrive at an agreement with the Opposition leader as to common action.

CHARGES AGAINST HAKKI PASHA.

In the meantime the position of Said Pasha's Government is further weakened by the publication of the text of a memorial presented to the Speaker by the Deputies from Tripoli and Cyrenaica. This document demands the impeachment of Hakki Pasha and his colleagues on the following nine counts:—

(1) The diminution of the Tripoli garrison, by drafts to Yemen and by the reduction of the Cavalry &c., to 5,000 men.

(2) The delay in beginning the recruiting of the local Militia, in consequence of which only 3,400 out of 16,000 have been called out for training.

(3) The failure to send a sufficient supply of magazine rifles for the use of the Militia.

(4) The transfer of all officers of Tripolitan origin or acquainted with the Arabic language from Tripoli to other commands.

(5) The failure to supply sufficient relief for the sufferers from the constant famines which have driven 200,000 Arabs to emigrate to Tunis and elsewhere.

(6) The appointment of officials ignorant of Arabic.

(7) The recall of the Commandant of the Tripoli Division, Ibrahim Pasha, and failure to appoint a successor to him or a "locum tenens" to the Civil Governor when on leave.

(8) Ignorance of the Italian preparations for war.

(9) The failure to give any orders for the improvisation of local defence up to the moment when war was declared.

It appears that the Albanian Deputies are preparing a similar memorial dealing with the Malissori campaign and the events which led up to it.

Later.

I hear on good authority that the Committee of Opposition members of the Senate and Chamber will meet after Said Pasha's statement in the Chamber in order to discuss the possibility of an "entente." In addition to the conditions which have already been mentioned, the Opposition demands the following guarantees:—

(1) That the Sultan's right to nominate the Grand Vizier shall be safeguarded.

(2) That occult influences shall not be brought to bear on the Cabinet, and no Minister shall resign during the recess on account of such influences.

(3) That the Cabinet shall follow a moderate but dignified foreign policy.

THE ITALIANS AND THEIR CONQUEST.

Tripoli, Oct. 9.

To estimate the situation, writes the "Times" correspondent, newly created in North Africa with a due sense of proportion, it is almost necessary to see Tripoli as I have seen it during the past few days. We made the port in an Italian steamer. The first we knew of our destination was the heavy smoke-bank created from the funnels of the Italian men-of-war. There were nine of them, great buoyant batteries of 8,000 to 13,000 tons, stripped for the business of war. For quite a long time they and their bank of smoke entirely masked the elongated strip of oasis on a desert coast in which the ancient town is set. At last, however, as we drew nearer the warships, and a fluttering group of signal flags summarily ordered us to anchor, we could discern the league of palm trees and the medley of white-washed houses that is Tripoli. Even before one had had time to learn the history of the past three days it seemed that all sense of proportion had been lost as one saw these giants threatening an overgrown Arab oasis.

It was quite evident that Italy was in possession of the town, as the blockading squadrons were anchored close inshore, and several torpedo craft were fussily engaged in the harbour, which had hitherto known little better than decrepit Ottoman gunboats and Greek spongedivers' schooners. The Italian Admiral showed us every courtesy. A boarding officer took our letters of introduction, and the Admiral straightway ordered a torpedo-boat to put us ashore. While these instructions were being carried out, it was possible to familiarise ourselves with the general appearance of the port. A spit of rock running out from the sand-dunes naturally furnishes a partial breakwater to a small shallow bay. Upon this rock Phoenician, Carthaginan, Roman, Mameluke, Spaniard, and Turk have built their defences in turn. Behind these defences, and half-way round the bay, is Tripoli, Like most Arab coast towns, from the seaboard it looks clean and cool. In reality it is a maze of filthy alley-ways, pestilential arcades, and noisome bazaars. The minarets of three mosques and the spire of a Catholic church give relief to the unbroken flatness of the roofs; while at the back of the bay, rising sheer from the water, is the Castle, a great medieval pile of puddled clay and sand-rock, that furnished Konak, barracks, arsenal, and stores for the Turkish garrison.

EFFECTS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

As the torpedo-boat took us ashore we could note the results of the bombardment upon the Turkish fort at the harbour entrance. This erection is known as the "Spanish" fort, though perhaps more generally spoken of as the "pink" fort, from the colour of the wash in which it has been distempered. It consists of two bastions, connected by heavy curtain. The walls and parapets, which were built of rough-hewn stones filled in and thickly faced with clay, rose about 30ft. above the level of the sea. The parapets were of great thickness, and had made an extraordinary resistance to the 10in. Italian projectiles; but where the shells had hit the bevelled edge of the parapet, the splintering of the rock-substance must have been awful, and showers must have swept across the town. Not having witnessed the bombardment, I cannot say if the Italian practice was good or bad. It certainly had nothing to disconcert it. The Pink Fort showed many low hits where the heavy projectiles had practically made no impression on the curtain. In the bastions were only three Krupp guns of a type now obsolete, which it is locally said were mounted 30 years ago. None of them had been dismounted by the bomdardment. From the hits near the water-line on the curtain it looked as if the Italian gunners had laid their pieces low in order to spare the town from overranged projectiles.

THE TOWNSFOLK AND THE INVADERS.

We landed at the Customs at an opportune moment. The Turkish official said that his authority had ceased, and that he had orders to hand over to the Italians as soon as their Customs officials arrived. We escaped, therefore, the 11 per cent. "ad valorem" duty that the Turks exacted in the past, and marched on shore. Tripoli has a tiny sea-front parade, where are situated the principal cafes; and here, in the cool of the evening, the Turkish "jeunesse doree" in fezzes and the Arabs in snow-white 'haiks" have for decades been wont to gather to "eat" the cool sea breeze that heralds the setting sun. But when we landed there were no insolent and indolent sitters before the "cafes." There was, however, a crowd of awed Arabs and cowed Jews, who stepped into shadow with alacrity as a party of Italian sailors came bustling past. Workmenlike fellows these sailors were, in white uniforms and brown canvas gaiters and carrying infantry arms and accoutrements. Their eager and bronzed little officer, with a Mauser pistol strapped to his thigh as he marched with businesslike smartness down the street, never realized how out of proportion the whole picture was. The light of conquest was in his eye. The spirit of success pervaded the whole detachment. Italian correspondents landing with us clapped their hands and shouted in a delirium of ecstacy at the sight of the national flag floating above the Castle. There was no sense of proportion. The plucking of this rotten plum from a decaying branch of the Ottoman Empire is to the Italians as a battle of Austerlitz. It is the realization of all "heart's desire."

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

(Continued from page 7.)

NEW GOVERNMENT PROCLAIMED.

Shanghai, Oct. 13.

A Reform Government has been proclaimed at Hankow. The foreign Consuls have been notified that the rebels will respect the Treaties and protect foreigners, provided that the foreign Powers do not help the Manchus. General sympathy is expressed here both in foreign and Chinese circles for the aims of the rebels. The prevailing foreign feeling is a sincere desire that the Powers should not intervene.

Much interest attaches to the personality of the revolutionary leader, General Li yuan-hung, a former protege of Chang Chih-tung, who has risen from the ranks. He is not only the ablest member of the movement but was one of the last to join it since for long he did not believe that it could prove successful. The most competent observers, however, believe that the Government will eventually gain the upper hand, as the rebels lack adequate support.

TROOPS' PAY IN ARREARS.

The startling increase by over one tael per cent. in the price of silver dollars is due to the demand from Hankow. Jui Chang, the Viceroy at Wuchang, sent an urgent telegram asking for a loan from Shanghai; the Taotai, however, refused. There is a report that the soldiers in Hupeh had not been paid any wages for the last twelve months; if this report is correct, as is not improbable, it easily explains their joining the rebels.

Hankow Oct. 14.

Yesterday I visited Wuchang. I found the streets deserted and corpses of Manchus lying in all directions, 50 bodies being heaped together outside one gate alone. The rebel troops are still hunting for Manchus, of whom 800 are reported to have been killed. I saw rebel recruits going to the barracks for the purpose of procuring arms and uniforms.

In the course of the day I had interviews with the rebel Viceroy Tang Hua-ling and Li Yuan-heng the general commanding the revolutionary troops. Both of them expressed themselves in a very friendly way and said that they would afford foreigners and the Concessions every protection. General Li Yang-heng told me that he had enlisted 20,000 troops since the preceding day and that his forces now numbered 25,660 men, most of them being trained soldiers. He had plenty of funds, and agents had been sent to Hunan to buy rice for the army which was going to meet the Imperial forces.

Tang Hua-ling said that the object of the revolt was to make China a Republic. The present taxes, honestly administered, were ample to enable the country to meet the burden of its obligations and to defray the expenditure on public works. "We might," he added, "build railways without the aid of foreign loans, but, if necessary, we might borrow. We are determined to befriend the foreigners."

The foreign Consuls here have requested the Diplomatic Body at Peking to make representations to the Chinese Government regarding the threatened bombardment of Wuchang by the cruisers of the Imperial Navy, and to suggest that instructions should be given to Admiral Sa Chen-ping, commanding the squadron, so to conduct the operations as not to endanger Hankow and the foreign settlements. As an alternative it is proposed that ample notice should be given of the bombardment, and that the Government should undertake to grant compensation for any damage done to foreign property. It is understood that the Diplomatic Body at Peking will consider the matter this afternoon. Small detachments of loyal troops are arriving and landing at Seven Mile Creek. No immediate hostilities are, however, anticipated. The railway has been torn up as far as the borders of Honan.

Li Yuan-heng has sent a communication to the Foreign Consular Body here, demanding recognition of his authority to control the three cities occupied by the revolutionaries (Hankow, Wuchang, and Hanyang). The communication states that the Republican Party is prepared to recognize the obligations in the matter of loans and indemnities incurred by the present Imperial Government, and is also willing to protect foreigners on the condition that they remain neutral. He cannot, however, promise protection to those assisting the Manchus. He adds that the object of the revolt is to establish a Republic. A proclamation, by the commandant of the "People's Army," dated the 18th day of the first year of Hwangti, the 4609th year of the Chinese era, exhorts the people to show unity and strength, so as to drive out the Manchus, who are stigmatized as traitorous Chinese robbers, and to obtain glory by delivering the country.

All is quiet at present.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

A marriage has been arranged between Captain E. D. Galbraith, 55 Coke's Rifles, Frontier Force, son of the late Edgar Galbraith, I.C.S., and Aloyse Henrietta, third daughter of the late George Ladevese Adlercon, of Moyglare, Co. Meath.

Marriages between the following have also been arranged:—

Capt. Peter Benson Maxwell, 35th Sikhs, youngest son of the late Sir William Edward Maxwell, K.C.M.G., and Eileen Muriel, only daughter of Brig.-Gen. Alexander Hamilton Gordon, C.B., Director of Military Operations, Army Headquarters, India.

Frederick Edward, Indian Police, younger son of Edward Down, late 107th Royal Bengal Fusiliers, Royal Sussex Regt., and Indian Forest Service (retired), of Sussex Towers, Southsea, and Margaret Isobel, youngest daughter of the late Alex. Hutchison of Brashead, Kirkcaldy.

Mr. P. Victor Cornish, of the Duke of Wellington's Regt., second son of the late Capt. W. H. Cornish and Mrs. Cornish, of 8 Abingdon Gardens, and Phyllis, only daughter of Col. G. W. Palin, Indian Army, and Mrs. Palin, Simla, India.

Alfred Laurence Covernton, Principal Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Olive Helena Love, second daughter of Dr. William Love.

Aubrey Percival Pennell, barrister-at-law (late of the Indian Civil Service), son of Col. Charles Pennell, of Richmond, Surrey, and Lucy Agnes, third daughter of the late Rev. Edward Gambier and Mrs. Pym, of Willian, Herts, and Filey, Yorkshire.

The engagement is announced of Charles C. Patterson, of Calcutta, son of the late Charles Paterson, to Katharine Albinia, eldest daughter of Arthur C. Curtis Hayward, of Longton Avenue, Sydenham, and Creaganfois, Galloway.

The marriange arranged between Richard John Palliser Dawson, Indian Police, eldest son of Mr. Palliser Dawson of The Larches, Green Street Green, Kent, and Nora Muriel Albany McClelland, only daughter of Mr. Robert McClelland, late of Belmont, Banbridge, Co. Down, will take place on Wednesday, Nov. 1, at All Souls' Church, South Hampstead.

The marriage, arranged between Capt. Percinal E. Knapp, 51st Sikhs, Frontier Force, and Miss Winifred B. Lockyer, will take place at St. Stephen's Church, Gloucester Road on Thursday, Nov. 16.

PISTOLS IN NEW YORK.

Fatal Affray with Gang of Safebreakers.

Mr. Waldo, the New York Police Commissioner in mail week, complained that a pistol-carrying permit had been given to a Chinaman by a Magistrate, of the local court. The Chinaman is declared by the police to be a notorious opium trader and "dive" keeper, and wholly unfit to have a permit.

The Magistrate justifies the granting of the permit on the ground that the police are incompetent to, afford the Chinaman proper protection.

Many respectable citizens, says the "Times" correspondent are given up their weapons rather than pay the heavy licence fee, but few of the really dangerous classes are doing so. Shooting affrays continue to be frequent, burglars and highwaymen carrying pistols as before. The other day a gang of six safebreakers were surprised at work. They exchanged pistol shots with the police, one burglar being killed and others wounded.

COTTON EXPERT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. J. M. Cook as Cotton Expert at the Experimental Weaving Station, Benares.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

English Lady Missionary Beaten.

Teheran, Oct. 16 (Reuter).—A message, from Kashan, delayed in transmission, states that on Friday, the town was bombarded by 300 Persian Cossacks under Russian leadership. Naib Hussain, the notorious brigand, who defeated the Government forces on Sept. 22, defended the place for five hours with mountain guns and 250 followers, but evacuated it at midnight. The Cossacks occupied Kashan on Saturday, and have been instructed to proceed to Shiraz.

Miss Ross, an English medical missionary, has been beaten and robbed on the Shiraz road, and arrived at her abode on foot after losing her equipment.

At Zinjan, the bazaar, together with caravanserai has been burnt, and the neighbouring villages have been looted. The townspeople accuse the Governor of causing disturbances to suit his personal interests. Savad Khan is stopping supplies from Tabriz, and a famine is threatened.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MAJOR STOKES.

Teheran, Oct. 17 (Times).—Russia has finally announced that, owing to Persia's inability to employ Major Stokes only in the south, she maintains her objection to his being employed to organise a Revenue Gendarmerie. This is the somewhat disappointing sequel to the long silence following the hopeful pourparlers of two months ago, when Persia proposed to engage Major Stokes for ten months only and to make use of his services exclusively at Teheran.

Mr. Shuster, the Treasurer-General, appears to have decided that the success of his financial reorganisation is incompatible with Russia's attitude and that no reconciliation of these opposites is possible. He has accordingly issued a long statement definitely attributing hostility on the part of Russia and England, between whom he draws no distinction, to the regeneration of Persia, and contrasting their actual policy with the declaration regarding the integrity and independence of Persia in the preamble of the Anglo-Russian Convention.

THE EX-SHAH.

Odessa, Oct. 15 ("Standard").—According to a Tiflis telegram, Mohammed Ali has landed with a few personal attendants at Petrovsk, on the Caucasian coast of the Caspian, and has abandoned the attempt to regain the Throne of Persia. According to a local journal, the ex Shah is expected very shortly to return to his domicile in this city. The palace, he occupied in the Gogol Street, remains in the care of a Persian major-domo and domestics, and the harem of thirteen women are still in residence. Since Mohammed Ali Shah has forfeited his pension of £16,400 per annum, previously paid by the Persian Government and guaranteed by England and Russia, it is possible that he will seek a more modest and economic retreat in Austria or Germany.

THE BRITISH TROOPS FOR PERSIA.

The Persian Government has addressed an urgent Note to the British Government, asking it to refrain from despatching the Indian troops intended to reinforce the Consular Guards. The Note declares that the Persian Government only requires time to meet the Shiraz emergency.

THE LADIE'S CORNER.

DRESS AT THE THEATRES.

Miss Marie Tempest's three dresses worn in the play at the Royalty Theatre, London, illustrate many of the fresh ideas which the dressmakers are introducing for the autumn. Needless to say, these dresses are worn in the chic manner which is usually only associated with Frenchwomen. The first is of white embroidered chiffon enriched with guipure insertions, and worn over silken satin. There is a tunic which is cut short in front, but is carried to a long point at the back. With this dress is worn a little coat of the same satin drawn in at the waist with a belt, and decorated on the revers, on the sleeves, and round the bottom with fringe of the same colour. In the second act Miss Tempest wears a cobalt blue net evening dress, embroidered in diamante and also with beads of various shades of blue. The under-dress is of pink satin, and the skirt is arranged with a Tablier back and front edged with a deep fringe. Over this falls a drapery of blue tulle edged with narrow fringe. This is caught together in front with a motif of embroidery, and than left to hang in a point at each side. The corsage is designed after the kimono idea. Miss Tempest's third dress is of the blue crepe ondine designed with a simple cross-over bodice finished with a c

ENGLISHMEN WHO MUST BE WAITED ON.

South Africa's Dread of the "Over Civilised."

In the "Daily Mail" of October 9, that paper's Johannesburg correspondent, after referring to the disproportionate increase between the white and coloured population of South Africa, and criticising the importation of coloured labour into the country proceeds to state on what lines, in his opinion, efforts should be made to make South Africa a white man's country. During the last eight years, says Mr. C. Maxwell Hibbebd, late Postmaster-General of Natal writing in the same journal, I have lived in Natal, and, having made myself perfectly acquainted with the conditions which exist in all parts of that province and Zululand, I can speak with some authority on the question of white versus black. Your correspondent states that an attempt to create a white nation in South Africa should be on the following lines :—

1. The prohibition of the importation of any coloured labour from outside the Union of South Africa.

2. Sweeping away all the premiums now placed upon the employment of coloured labour.

3. A rigorous policy of white immigration and land settlement.

With regard to the first of these, I should like to ask what has been the result of clearing the Chinamen out of the Rand and returning them to their own country! A political question was made of this in England, the cry being, "South Africa must be a white man's country, and to that end the, Chinese coolie must be sent back to his own country so that the white man may take his place." He was sent back, but his place was not taken by the white man, for the simple reason that white men will not do rough manual labour in South Africa. How, then were the Chinese coolies replaced? By the natives of the country districts, attracted—often to the extent of robbing the farmers of their legitimate labour—to the Rand by the high wages offered by the mineowners.

"CHINESE LABOUR" FALLACY.

Had Chinamen been allowed to remain on the Rand the natives of the country would, to a large extent, have remained near to their homes to give labour to their immediate neighbours, the white settlers. Natal is doing wonders in regard to the production of wattle bark (used for tanning purposes in Europe) and sugar, but without coloured labour these industries must come to an end, bringing ruin to the now prosperous province of Natal (including Zululand).

Your Johannesburg correspondent points out that at the present rate of increase the black population in the Union of South Africa will, in fifty years' times number twelve millions. Now, so long as you have a large coloured population in the country you will never get the white man to perform rough, manual labour there, because; as your correspondent points out, he (the white man) considers all rough work to be "kaffirs' work." This prejudice to work side by side with the black man can never be got over in South Africa.

This has been the position in Natal, for in that province that white man not only shuns work which he considers "kaffirs' work," but he will do nothing, as a rule, however humble his position, unless waited upon by a black man.

Your Johannesburg correspondent appears to blame the English in Natal, for introducing Asiatic coolies into the Colony, but without those coolies the present flourishing industries of Natal, would never have existed. It is true Natal, with Zululand, has a large black native population—one of the finest and best black races of the world, honest, happy, moral, and when necessary hard-working—but the conditions under which they have lived for hundreds of years are such that the men have no need to cut themselves off for ever from their wives and families by leaving their homes to go to give "permanent" labour to the white man. The Zulu races do not live in villages or in huddled communities they distribute themselves over the whole country and live as small farmers or squatters. In their locations they have community of land, and therefore pay no rent. They are exceedingly fond of their children and cattle; their wealth is in the number of cattle they possess. Under native etiquette it is the women's work to sow and reap the necessary corn for the use of the home and it therefore remains to the men of the home (kraal) to go out to work for sufficient money to pay the taxes which the Government imposes. In six months a man earns more than sufficient to meet his expenses for a whole year, and he then returns to his home and family to lead the simple life.

DISCONTENTED WHITE LABOUR.

I agree with your correspondent that a "vigorous policy of white immigration and land settlement is desirable—the more vigorous the better, but I am under the impression that the present Minister of Lands in the Union Government has found from past experience that, as I know to be the case, to settle white men on the land is more difficult than it appears. On one occasion I remarked to a large employer of coloured labour what a pity it was he did not employ more white men, and his reply was, "Oh I couldn't worry on my business with them. They would not work and would always be discontented, and would worry me to death."

Import into the country a number of young men from England and settle them on the land :—you may even finance them, too—but, as General Baden Powell says, over-civilisation has robbed them of character, and grit too, and you will hear many of them say, after a few months spent on their land, that they are "fed up" with the life, and are leaving for some other place. No wonder that the Union Government of South Africa is fighting shy of introducing white settlers into the country; a poor, and idea white population in South Africa mixing, as they would do, with the black would be little less than disastrous to the nation, and this is what South Africa dreads.

Produce a vigorous land policy, even to the extent of expropriating land if need be, under fair conditions, and then with great care and discrimination select and settle on the land men from there already in the country requiring farms and from the agricultural population of Great Britain. The loafers of General Baden-Powell's article are useless to the country, and will be until England takes heed of the note of warning which our King has given and "wake up." Will it ever do this, or is the British race deteriorating?

In Natal there are two or three small German settlements, and so hard-working, quiet, and thrifty are these people that they make most excellent colonists. They have not been spoilt by over-civilisation, and do not trouble the natives about politics. They are not always running after pleasures or pining for leisure, and are consequently a happy, contented, and well-to-do people. I am personally acquainted with cases in Natal, where Britishers employ Swiss, Danes, or Swedes in preference to Englishmen, and why! Because of the want of character in the latter, and unless things change the cry will go up still, more 'Give us anyone but a Britisher."

Englishmen take heed and "wake up." Turn the coloured man out you never can, but you can be the farmers and rulers of the country, and, properly trained, the native races will give you the labour, that is necessary to till the land you occupy. Under such conditions you will, in all probability, prefer South Africa to any of the other British Colonies.

Advertisements from ex-army men seeking a billet in civil life are sometimes rather irritating, because they seem to imply that almost any sort of wealthy employer ought to be eager to get anyone with such priceless experience as a military career involves, which, of course, is very far from being the case. A much more sensible announcement appeared at the beginning of this week in the "Times", the seeker for a post being a retired Military Officer "weary of leisure," who states explicitly that "beyond being honest and capable, he can only offer such attainments as military training and experience afford. Well used to control of men, good organiser and methodical."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

"SUMURUN" OR "KISMET,"

Which is the Truer Picture?

Last night, says John Prioleau writing in the "Daily Mail" of mail week, I saw "Sumurun" in its entirety. Twice I have sat in wondering happiness at the Coliseum, entranced by the sensuous delights of the abridged version, lost in the centuries-old dream, with its miracle of colour and movement. With the rest of the audience I have sat spellbound amid the shifting, narcotic cloud of tobacco smoke, through which the lights glowed dully, like the discreet lamps of an Eastern interior, spellbound with amazement at the truth of the sketch drawn for us between the athletics of a breakdown dancer and the bioscope. From the moment when the loveladen voice of the dreamy Nur-el-Din crossed the footlights, telling us of his passion for the matchless Sumurun, London, and 1911 faded away, and we fell into the boundless absorption of children listening to an oft-told tale. To these the tale and its heroes are reality, life a vague remembrance. That life may have been roaring around us, clamouring for our attention, but secure in our dream we watched through the blue haze, as though the gossamer veil of Sumurun herself, the old, old story of the Hunchback "come real," as we would have said.

With the others who sat motionless, wide-eyed with delight during that magic hour, waking only to the commonplaces of life as the tail of the procession of wizards passed the enchanted bridge over our heads—out of the story—I longed to see, or rather to hear, the whole tale "all over again from the very beginning." There must be no interruptions and above all, no feeling that the teller was "skipping." I wanted it all.

ADVENTURES OF THE BEAUTIFUL SLAVE.

And now I have seen it all. I have followed every detail of the adventures of Sumurun-el-Din, of the beautiful slave of fatal enchantment, and of the tragic hunchback, from the first awakening encounter outside the theatre to the grim solution of the problems which beset the path of lovers. And I confess to being disappointed. The story is still as enthralling—in some respects more so—but it is not so well told. The characters have lost their clarity of outline. They do not live as they did at the Coliseum. The spell is terribly weakened, and, as it were, one hears through the tones of the story-teller the jarring notes of to-day. One no longer lives in Baghdad, sitting cross-legged, a silent spectator of the adventures of real people. One is merely sitting in a modern chair looking at a clever picture, inspired by a story from the Arabian Nights. It is beautiful—but it is only a picture. In my disappointment I searched hastily for reasons, and could only find a series of trifles. These, however, in the aggregate have helped to stifle the breath of life in the story, and have brought it down from dazzling reality to a mere pictorial representation, almost photographic in its accuracy, if you like, but of less power than the bronze reproduction of a Praxiteles. I object to the bridge over the stalls. In the big setting of the Coliseum the thing was in the picture, formed an integral part of the vision. At the Savoy, in the cramped space of the little theatre, with the procession looming bulkily out of proportion it verges perilously near upon the ridiculous.

Again, I missed the extraordinary effectiveness of the simple scenery, simple as it is to the point of primitiveness at the Coliseum Nur-el-Din did not hesitate to use the actual curtain of the proscenium for a hiding place, and the characters never hesitated to step out of the frame, so to speak. For some subtle reason this added immensely to the glamour of the tale. At the Savoy all the rules of the theatre are rigidly adhered to, and I find it increasingly hard to believe that the Sheikh could not see Nur-el-Din as he crouched beside the box in which he had been smuggled into the harem, and any effort, however slight, to "believe it all" spells death to the tale.

And most of all I missed the smoke, those slowly circling wreaths and mounting spirals which shut out to-day, and forced us into the colourful past. Through the clear air one saw the bones and the paint, and in one's reluctant proximity to the stage the seams of the wonderful fabric were plainly visible. The creaking of the hunchback's shoes and the hollow thump of smitten boards when the dancing girl leapt from the stage to the ground, which was supposed to be of hardened mud, distressed me to a possibly unreasonable degree. Shoes never creak in a dream story.

ANOTHER PAGEANT OF THE ORIENT.

"Sumurun" as a spectacle is no longer alive. It is a consummately clever picture of Eastern life, and it is now comparable to "Kismet," the other great pageant of the Orient.

Properly to appreciate "Kismet," and to contrast it with "Sumurun," you must consider it apart from the words of the drama. I yield to none in my admiration for what is seen at the Garrick Theatre, but in my opinion the effect of the extraordinarily beautiful pictures which are successively unrolled before one would be trebled were the piece produced in pantomime—in so many instances do the English words shatter one's illusion. I doubt very much if any stage has seen a more remarkable example of stage management and rehearsal than the famous bazaar scene.

The chattering nasal cries of the vendors, the endless confusion, the shrill discordant bargain driving and above all the superb splash of warring yet harmonious colours, all take one straight into reality. The atmosphere of the East descends and takes possession of the senses, and then—an English sentence rends the kaleidoscopic fabric, and it is only a melodrama in London after all.

Certain figures stand out in "Kismet" with such vividness that they seem sometimes to survive the incongruity. They are the beggar himself, with his lithe movements, his flat opened plans his long streaming sentences, the blue-shirted young lover in the first act, and one of the crowd of women in the streets. These are in their marvellous attention to detail, far ahead of any of the figures in "Sumurun." You can see them exactly as they are at the Garrick, in Cairo, Damascus or Baghdad.

How then are we to compare the two productions? The vivid gesture-play of "Sumurun," every emotion depicted with ruthless fidelity, and strangely effective music, superficial, even meretricious as it is in places, makes a violent appeal to the senses, to the heart most of all, "while the astoundingly accurate pictures of Kismet," with their complex elaboration of detail, make an equally strong appeal to the brain and the critical sense. In the one you watch the play with breathless attention, turn in turn by joy and horror; in the other you sit in calm appreciation of what your eye sees, quietly, almost coldly searching for blemishes in the scene, feeling a pleasant satisfaction at the wondrous perfection of it all. If it is the play that counts, go to "Sumurun." If it is a photograph of the East you seek, go to "Kismet."

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Oct. 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col W A W Strickland, B
Capt H Emslie-Smith, I M S, B
Mr H Cambell, B
Mr J L Commanney, B
Mr G Robertson, B
Mr F A Le Meur, B
Rev H E Price, B
Mr E Scott, M Cov
Mr V M Ferrers, Bo Cov
Mr H O Quin, Bo Cov

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col G F Chenevix-Trench, C I E, B, 4 mo
Lieut-Col P J Lumsden, I M S B, 2 mo
Major D Herbert, B, 2 mo M C
Mr C R P Cooper, B Cov, 7 days
Mr J Byrne, B Cov, 6 mo M C
Mr J Woodville, B, 6 mo
Mr G E Potenger, B, 3 mo M C
Mr A E McKenna, B, 1 mo
Mr E O'Nash, B, 6 mo M C
Mr W G Willcocks, B, 4 days
Mr M S Khan, B, 4 mo
Mr J A O'Maley, B, 3 mo M C
Mr J McDonnell, B, 4 mo M C
Mr A H F B Toulmin, B, 1 mo
Mr P Knox-Thomas, B, 3 mo M C
Mr H M Haslehurst, Bo
Mr A H M Oakeshan, Bo
Major J M Home, S G R
Capt F O'D Fawcett, I M S
Capt B G S Clarke, 10 G R
Capt G M Miller, I M S
Lieut W R C Griffith, 2 Raj

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt R N Burn, B
Capt C C H Hogg, R E, B
Mr A W Watson, B Cov
Mr R J Dunnett, B
Mr E G B Peel, B
Mr E J Lingley, B
Mr J M K Misick, B
Mr E B Levinge, M
Mr J A G Wales, Bo Cov

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, Oct. 14.

The seniorities of the undermentioned Engineer-Lieuts have been antedated to Aug 1, 1909 :—H A Slade, V W E Allaway, D N H Bowen, and G G P Burt.

The notice which appeared in the "London Gazette" of the 13th instant, regarding the appointment of certain ladies as Superintending Sisters in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service, is to be considered cancelled, and the following notice substituted: —The undermentioned Sisters in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service have been promoted to the Superintending Sisters:—Miss Lilian Alice Lowden, Miss Evelyn Muriel Keays, Miss Alice Campbell Denman, Miss Mildred Lloyd Hughes, Miss Mary Constance Clark, Miss Gwendolen Dayrell-Reed, and Miss Emilly Janey Gillier Dann, Oct 6.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Acting Sub-Lieut James Edward Atkins has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieut, Sepr 28, 1907.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Sub-Lieut L McCormick-Goodhart to be Lieut, Oct 13.

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieuts have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieut:—J A Hall, July 7, 1909, H S Kyrke-Smith, June 8.

War Office, Oct. 17.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to the Personal Staff of Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada :—Maj. Henry C. Lowther, C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O., Scots Guards, to be Military Secretary, and is granted the temporary rank of Lieut.-Col. while so employed; Capt. Walter Long, D.S.O., 2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys, to be Aide-de-Camp; Capt. Herbert C. Buller, Rifle Brigade Prince Consort's Own, to be Aide-de-Camp, Oct. 6.

Cavalry.

1st Royal Dragoons—Lieut. W. H. J. Gough resigns his commission, Oct. 18.

11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars—Superny.-Lieut. R. M. Stewart-Richardson is restored to the establishment, Oct. 18.

20th Hussars—Sec. Lieut. D. C. M. Beech to be Lieut., Sept. 9.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Lieut. District Officer A. J. Wild retires on retired pay, Oct. 18.

Infantry.

Lincolnshire Reg.—Superny-Capt. E. A. Plunkett is restored to the establishment Oct. 16.

Leicestershire Reg.—Sec. Lieut. R. Le Fanu to be Lieut. Sept. 14.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Sec. Lieut. M. D. G. Parry to be Lieut., Aug. 28.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Sec. Lieut. J. N. Inglis to be Lieut. (Oct. 4.)

Highland L. I.—Sec. Lieut. G M Gerard to be Lieut (Sept 23).

The Army Service Corps.

The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of Jan. 13, 1911—Lieut S G Gibbs, R al L I is transferred, on probation, as Sec Lieut. (Oct 1, 1910).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Matron Miss Sarah L Wilshaw, R R C is placed on retired pay (Oct 17), Sister Miss Rossabelle Osborne to be Matron (Oct 17.

The undermentioned ladies resign their appoinments :—Sister Miss Harriet M. E Macarthey (Oct 16), Staff Nurse Miss Mary S. Mason (Sept 27), Staff Nurse Miss Edith F Roberts (Oct 13), and Staff Nurse Miss Grace A J Lloyd (Oct. 18).

Memoranda.

Col (temporary Brigadier Gen) G F Gorringe, C M G, D S O, Commanding 18th Infantry Brigade, to be Maj-Gen, in succession to A W Thornsyeroft, C B, appointed to command the South Midland Division of the Territorial Force Sept 6.

Capt R A de B Rose, Worcestershire Reg, is granted the temporary rank of Maj while employed with the West African Frontier Force Oct 4.

Lieut G F Beal Half-pay List, resigns his commission, Oct 18.

Sec. Lieut Geoffrey, Bailey retired pay, late Manchester Reg, is granted the local rank of Capt. while employed as a Capt of Invalids, under the provisions of paragraph 27 of the Royal Warrant for the Royal Hospital, Chelsea Sept 14.

Ridingmaster and Hon Lieut S J Bastyan, R H A, is granted the hon rank of Capt Oct 16.

General Reserve of Officers.

Hon Capt Fred Jenkins, D S O, late Capt, 2nd Cinque Ports, R G A, to be Capt Oct 18.

Army Motor Reserve.

Lieut J W Orde resigns his commission Oct 18, special Reserve of Officers.

Cavalry.

9th Queen's Royal Lancers—Capt H F Wood, retired pay, late 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, to be Capt, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, Oct 18.

Infantry.

3rd Batt. Devon Reg.—Cadet T O M Buchan, from the Cheltenham College Contingent, O T C to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation) (Sept. 30).

4th Batt. Bedfordshire Reg.—Capt. W H Wild, Northumberland Fusiliers, to be Adjutant (Oct. 1).

3rd Batt. R Sussex Reg.—Capt. F W B Willet, R Sussex Regt., to be Adjuant (Oct. 4).

3rd Batt. South Staffordshire Reg.—Capt. R D Orresigns his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform, and is granted the hon. rank of Major (Oct. 18).

3rd Batt. Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Nigel Graham, late Cadet Lance-Corpora', Eton College Contingent, O T C to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation) (Sept. 30).

4th Batt. Manchester Reg.—Cadet Lance-Corpl Robert Horridge, from the Oxford Univ. Contingent, O T C to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation) (Oct. 18).

3rd Batt, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Sec. Lieut. A de L Long to be Lieut (Oct. 4).

4th Batt. Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Capt and Hon. Major F J Richardson, D S O to be Major (Sept. 23).

4th Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut B H Purdon to be Capt. (July 20).

Admiralty, 16th October.

The undermentioned Boatswains have been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in His Majesty's Fleet :—William Basketter dated 7th September, Samuel Downes Woolley, dated 19th September, Thomas Albert James Bosanquet, Dated 26th September.

Admiralty, 17th October.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 18th October, 1909:—Lieutenant Philip Henry White has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, dated 14th October. Lieutenant Robert Ernest Vaughan has been placed on the Retired List at his own request Dated 12th October. Clerk William Wilson Cove has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majestys' Fleet, dated 9th October.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward James Stroud to Lieutenant-Colonel vice, Mercer, supernumerary, dated 4th September.

Admiralty, 18th October.

The undermentioned Chief Boatswains have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet :—John Welsh, dated 7th September, Frederick Maidment, dated 19th September. In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 18th October, 1909 :—Lieutenant Andrew William Kerr has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, dated 17th October.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Sergeant Major Charles Hill to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Kelly, deceased, dated 18th September.

Admiralty, 19th October.

The undermentioned Midshipmen have been promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet :—Charles Arthur Aisken Larcom, dated 15th August, Leonard Chichester Rideal, Thomas Garland Harrison, Guy Stuart Ridgway, James Lawrence Boyd, George Roland Gordon Allen, John Benson Sidgwick, Hugh Sydney Egerton, Gilbert Charles Maiden and Clement Moody, dated 15th Septembar.

Alexander Livingston Penrose Mark-Wardlaw, Russell Ernest Bitch, Horace George Gordon, John Maurice Haig Fisher, Patric Bruce Lawder, dated 30th September, John Tremayne Babington, John Archibald Kemp, Llewellyan Vaughan Morgan, Daniel de Pass, John Moore Heath, dated 15th October, Sub-Lieutenant Hugh Staunton Hornby has been promoted to the the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 30th March.

War Office, 20th October.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Brevet Major Christopher B Thomson, Royal Engineers, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office, vice Captain E A Plunkett. The Lincolnshire Regiment, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 16th October.

Captain Walter J Maxwell-Scott, The Cameronians Scottish Rifles, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office, vice Major C B B White, Royal Australian Artillery, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 16th October.

Cavalry.

1st Life Guards, Major Philip B Cookson retires on retired pay. Dated 21st October.

Lieutenant Arthur H T Lord Somers resigns his commission. Dated 21st October.

Royal Horse Guards, Captain and Brevet Major Dudley C. Lord Tweedmouth, M. V. O., D.S.O., to be Major. Dated 7th October.

Lieutenant Arthur W. Foster to be Captain. Dated 7th October.

Second Lieutenant Henry C. S. Combe to be Lieutnant. Dated 7th October.

Second Lieutenant Percy Voltelin Heath, from Unattached List, Territorial Force (University Candidate), to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 21st October.

8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars, Lieutenant William P. Armitage resigns his commisson. Dated 21st October.

15th (The King's) Hussars, Captain James Knowles to be Major. Dated 10th October.

21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, Lieutenant Deaitry C. Part is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Yeomanry. Dated 1st October,

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Captain Rupert H. Griffith to be Major. Dated 12th October.

The undermentioned Captains are seconded for service as Adjutant of Territorial Artillery :—

Christopher W. Nixon. Dated 1st October and Francis W. Salmond. Dated 2nd October.

Supernumerary Captain Dudley G. Blois is restored to the establishment. Dated 2nd October.

Captain William D. Stillwell to be Adjutant. Dated 1st October.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel George Osborn, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, retires on retired pay. Dated 16th October.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry E Stanton, C B D S O, Aide-de-Camp to the King, is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 11th October.

The undermentioned Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Christopher R Buckle, D S O, vice H E Stanton, C B D S O Aide-de-Camp to the King. Dated 11th October.

Rion P Benson, vice G Osborn. Dated 16th October.

Supernumerary Captain Robert F Peiniger is restored to the establishment. Dated 15th October.

Infantry.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard R James retires on retired pay. Dated 21st October.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Captain Harold F. Whinney is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 1st October.

Supernumerary Captain Sydney J. Lowe is restored to the establishment. Dated 1st October.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), Second Lieutenant Raymond E. Field is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 16th October.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), Captain Richard J. McLaren retires on retired pay, to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 21st October.

Second Lieutenant William J. H. Bilderbeck from the Dorsetshire Regiment, to be Second Lieutenant, vice A. L. N. Maxwell-Moffat who exchanges. Dated 21st October.

The Leicestershire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Hugh B. Brown to be Lieutenant. Dated 18th September.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Walter F. Hammond retires on retired pay. Dated 21st October.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Lieutenant Ernest G. Redway is seconded for service with the West African Regiment. Dated 4th October.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Lieutenant Percy E. Wylie is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 1st October.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Captain Richard A. De B. Rose is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 4th October.

The East Lancashire Regiment, Quartermaster and Honorary Major William Holbourn is placed on retired pay. Dated 20th October.

Serjeant-Major Ralph Longstaff to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieuteuant. Dated 21st October.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Captain Francis S H Rendall is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 30th September.

Lieutenant Ernest C Gepp retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 21st October.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Alexander L. N. Maxwell-Moffat, from the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), to be Second Lieutenant, vice W. J. H. Bilderbeck, who exchanges. Dated 21st October.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiments), Second Lieutenant Charles T. Warner to be Lieutenant. Dated 20th September.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, Captain Randle M. Feilden to be Major. Dated 19th September.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Captain George W. Moran retires on retired pay. Dated 21st October.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant Philip N. Garnet to be Lieutenant. Dated 5th September.

The York and Lancaster Regiment, Captain Robert J. Longden is dismissed from His Majesty's service by sentence of a General Court-Martial. Dated 1st September.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Major Richard M P. Swift retires on retired pay. Dated 21st October.

Captain and Brevet Major Wilfrid J. Venour, D. S. O., to be Major. Dated 21st October.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Captain William F. Barnett is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 3rd October.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned Officers, Half-pay List, retire on retired pay. Dated 21st October. Colonel Edward Agar. Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen T Banning, Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Michael Foley. The Cheshire Regiment, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 19th October.

General Reserve of Officers.

Lieutenant Athol S Paterson resigns his commission. Dated 21st October.

George Ranald Macleod late Lieutenant 16th (The Queen's) Lancers, to be Lieutenant. Dated 21st October.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total Deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomarkhadi and Dungri	0	0	18
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Harbour	0	0	1
Hospital	0	0	13
Total	0	0	99
Same date last year	0	0	74

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for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

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Address: Grahams Buidings.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 3.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	79 1-4		1-4
do. Rentes ...	96	1-2	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94 1-4	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	83 1-2	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	25 1-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	25 1-8	un	chgd
Bar silver in New York ...	54 3-8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-15	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20-43		01 1-2
do. do. New York ...	4-86 7-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	21st Sept		
3 months' sight ...	3 3-8	un	chgd
do, Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 3-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 5-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 15-16 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet. Steady.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 100,000 for Egypt.
The Bombay mails of the 21st ultimo, arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£36,400,000	Dec.	£1,000,000
Public Deposits	...£ 7,200,000	Dec.	£ 1 0,000
Other Deposits	...£42,500,000	Dec.	£1,500,000
Government Securities	£ 4,400,000	Unchanged	
Other Securities	...£27,500,000	Dec.	£ 300,000
Notes and Bold	...£25,700,000	Dec.	£1,500,000

The Bank's Reserve is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Firm,	Good business done.
Futures	...	Quiet.
East Indian	...	.....
Manchester		Demand moderate.
Total Sales	...	12,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...		1100 "
Imports	...	23,000 "
Mid-Americans	...	5 17-16
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		9 3-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec. Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
4 90	4 91	4 91	4 92	4 91
+01	+01	unchgd	—01	unchgd

April-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
4 95	4 97	4 98	4 99
—01	—01	—02	—02

New York Official noon call Dec. 9-13, March 8-97.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 9 11 March 9-19.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 52,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	... 58,000
Exports to Great Britain	... 14,000
Exports to Continent	... 6,000
Spot Cotton—	...940 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec. 9-21+03	Advanced on favorable weather reports and commission house buying.
Futures—Month of March. 9-09+01	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 9 3-8 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec.	... 9 13-16
Do. do March	... 9 8+07
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Quiet.

Additional cotton quotations unchanged.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi	...16 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.	
Wheat Red Karachi	...Nominal.
Tone—Dull.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs.	...35 1-4—1-8
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb. Buyers &c.—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Badetta Russo 62 1-2lbs.	Nominal.—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	...33 1-4—1-8
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.	
Victorian	...34 1-4—1-3
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.	
New South Wales	...34 1-4—1-3
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship	...Nominal.
Do. Months—	... ...
Do. Name of Ports—	... ...
Yellow Gurzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	...53 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Nominal.	
Brown Cawnpore	...49—14
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Dull.	

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	...70 1-2—1 1-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...61 3 4 unchgd
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	...15 5 8—1-3

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	4 2 1-2 unchgd—Nov.-Dec.—Value —Quiet but steady.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£ 67 unchgd
Yellow Metal	d 6 1-16 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ...	£55 11-15+1-8

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal	...9 6—Value.

Sheep skin sale closed to-day firm.
Sheep skin sold 964,903.
Sheep skin ordinary 1 to 1 1-2 higher.
Sheep skin Bombay unchanged.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F India double bags	23 4 ,-2—1 -2—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment	...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet but steady	
Hungarian crystals Sugar C & F India	Nothing doing.
Do. Months of Shipments	... ...
German Beet-root 88 p. c.	15 11 1-4—1 3-4
Months of Shipments	...Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quie. Somewhat irregular.	
BAR & similar Crystals C & F India	27 3 3-4 unchgd—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Steady. Nothing doing.	
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay	17-3 unchgd—Value
Months of Shipments	...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet.	

Java Sugar Market much unchanged only small business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [3rd Nov. 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
1 Box Sovs ...	71,250	London	National Bank
13 Boxes Bulls...	8,25,600	do	do
1 Box Sovs ..	37,500	do	Chartered Bank
7 Boxes Bulls..	3,64,800	do	do
1 Box Bullions	33,400	do	Hongkong Bank
1 Case Bullion	76,800	do	Comptori National

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 1st Nov., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	19	21,600
B B and C I Railway ...	27	32,184

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened dull at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. and Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight credits. A small business has been done in Bank remittance, but Private Bills remain scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 to 1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1 32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Dec.
Do. do France	...150 1-2
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...135 1-4
Shanghai "	...79 1-2
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened quiet at 95 1-8 for Cash and 94 15-16 for the Settlement. Little business is reported and rates close 1-16 lower.

We quote :—

Cash	...	... Rs. 95 1 0
Settlement	...	... Rs. 94 14 0

BULLION:—

Both the London and New York markets yesterday closed with quotations for Bar Silver unchanged. The local market is steady and prices are practically unchanged. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	... Rs 24 0 0
Australian "	...	... " 24 0 0
Sovereigns "	...	... " 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	" 63 4 0
" 1st Settlement	...	" 63 4 0
" 2nd "	...	" 63 7 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 50 lakhs, allotments were made of 48 40 lakhs Bills at Is. 4 1-32d. and 1'60 lakhs T. T. at Is. 4 1-16d. tenderers receiving 7 per cent. The total amount sold for the week ending on Tuesday evening last was, 1'50 lakhs, and next week the amount to be offered is again 50 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 14th October and comes with the mail of the 21st October brings £80,000 bar gold, £270,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...	...Rs. 37,90,000
Bombay	...	...	... " 6,70,000
Madras	...	...	... " 11,90,000
Total...			... " 55,50,000

The steamer which left London on the 21st Oct. and comes with the mail of the 28th Oct brings £110,000 bar gold, £330,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...	...Rs. 16,10,000
Bombay	...	...	... " 21,20,000
Madras	...	...	... " 2,20,000
Total...			... " 39,50,000

The steamer which left London on the 28th Oct and comes with the mail of the 4th November brings £110,000 bar gold, £240,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...	...Rs. 32,01,000
Bombay	...	...	... " 11,00,000
Madras	...	...	... " 4,70,000
Total...			... " 48,40,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	16,71,000	.....
Other Deposits	31,72,000	.....
Sundries	.....	31,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	6,28,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	21,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ..	.....	2,30,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	66,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	26,75,000	.....
Bullion	.....	50,000
Balance with other Banks.	3,91,000	.....
Sundries	28,000	.....
Cash	23,27,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1911.	Bales. 1910.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	6,252	2 ,851	— 21,499
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 2nd Nov.	33.43.	53,933	— 21,452
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	1,19	21,51-	— 20,322
China ...			
Japan ...	Nil	205	— 195
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	1,19	21,813	— 20,517
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 2nd Nov.			
Europe ...	8 393	63,17-	— 55,774
China ...	.....	.....	.....
Japan ...	3,572	7,07	— 3,835
Coast Ports ...	7,412	7 0	+ 632
Total ...	11,632	71 359	— 59,727
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	237	3,130	— 2,893
China ...			
Japan ...	3,524	6,910	— 2,976
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st to 7th October 535 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1910, to 30th Sept. 1911—8,573 bales.

....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	94	293	978
Central India... ...	...	6	34
Barsee and Nagar ...	...	338	585
Berar	816	1,726	941
Central Provinces ...	449	1,000	8 2
Total Comras ...	1,369	2,933	3,351
Dholleras	275	1,690	2,655
Broach	.....	.....	67
Compta and Dharwar.	1,296	7,261	6,880
Westerns	3	2,701	783
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	2,171	8,482	42,887
Bengals, (Rajputana)	...	49	216
Sind	36	2,777	.....
Persian	11	108	50
American	.....	270	.....
Egyptian	... ...	48	93
Other sorts	1,211	7,167	.....
Total ...	6,352	33,486	56,938

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1911.	250,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 2nd Nov., 1911	33,486
	283,483
Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 2nd Nov. 1911	11,682
	271,804
Afloat	4,171
	267,633
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail	92,535
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 3rd Nov. 1911 ...	175,093
Difference since last week...	— 19,686

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Fluctuations in the home markets have been small and distant months in Liverpool, have remained in the neighbourhood of 5d. During the week, Messrs. Neill Bros. have published their estimate of the American Crop as fifteen million bales minimum, but as other estimates vary between thirteen and three-quarter million and fifteen and a half million bales, this publication has had no effect on the market, and the actual outturn seems yet in doubt. The crop is early and receipts at the U. S. Ports are heavy. Possibly we may see a further temporary decline, but we still hold that cotton below 5d. for June-July or more distant deliveries should prove a remunerative purchase in the long run. The cost of production in America has increased enormously, and it can scarcely pay the farmers to sell at 9 1-2 cents. Already there is a moment on foot to hold part of the crop for higher prices.

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week	This week	Difference
Futures Dec. ...	9·20	9·23	+03
" Mar. ...	9·15	9·09	—06
Spot ...	9·10	9·10	unchgd
New Orleans—			
Futures Dec. ...	9·14	9·13	—01
" Mar. ...	9·22	9·13	—01
Spot ...	9 1-2	.....	.....
Liverpool—			
Futures Nov-Dec...	4·94	4·90	—04
" Jan-Feb. ...	4·95	4·91	—04
Spot ...	5·17	5·17	unchgd

On the whole the tone of the local market has been steady, and speculators have lately shown less interest in cotton, with the result that exporters have been able to enter a market in which only moderate fluctuations have occurred, and have bought a fair amount of Khamgaon Akola for January, and have also secured some contracts of the same description of cotton for February and March. Bengals have also been in demand, but sellers are scarce, and are not inclined to contract for early deliveries owing to the difficulty which is anticipated in the carriage of goods on account of the Delhi Darbar. The market has certainly been in a better position for legitimate business than it has been for sometime, but speculates may come in again at any moment. The near future is, therefore, uncertain.

The enquiry for ready cotton has been moderate. Ready new Khamgaon Yeotmal and Sheagaon are selling at Rs. 260 to Rs. 265. Receipts in the up-country markets in the Berars are increasing, and arrivals of these styles into Bombay, during November should be on a fair scale.

The quality is very satisfactory.

LATER.

There has been some enquiry for Khamgaon Akola and Bengals, but sellers are scarce and are asking higher rates than the opening quotations. Closing prices at 6 p.m., are as under.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	270	March
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	"	251	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	"	249	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon-Pulgaon	"	244-5	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	"	242-3	"
Fine M G Khandeish ...	"	240	"
F G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	233	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	252	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	244	Dec.
Fine M G Bengal	"	239-40	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	"	225-6	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	... Dull.
Estimated Sales	...	... 10,000 bales
Total Imports	...	... 17,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4 91	4 91	4 92	4 93
+01	+01	+01	+01

Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.
4 95	4 96	4 98	4 99	5 00
+01	+01	+01	+01	+01

FREIGHTS.

Market firm but little business doing during the past week ending 3rd Nov., the following business was put through.

Antwerp.—500 tons seeds at 14s 6d Dec. shipment.
3,000 " at 14s 9d " "
300 " light at 14s " "

Dunkirk.—1,200 light seeds at 16s poppyseed at 17s, seeds at 18s for November shipment.

Marseilles Liverpool.—Odd lots at 17s and 17s 6d Nov., and 17s 6d December loading.

Hull.—3,000 tons light seeds at 14s 6d each month, Dec.-Jan. and Feb., and 1,500 tons light seeds at 14s 6d each month for March and April.

London.—800 tons light seeds at 15s 6d Dec. shipment, 300 tons light seeds at 15s January 12th shipment.

Fixtures.—A couple of steamer have been chartered during the week at 22s November loading. French Ports excluded.

Market closes firm.—Tonnage offering for November is very scarce, and very high rates are being asked by owners.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

As we anticipated the market has declined considerably during the week on favourable crop accounts from Argentina, and absence of buying orders from home. The tendency is still downward, though there may be a temporary reaction. Crop accounts from up-country continue good, but winter rains will be necessary as there is not sufficient moisture in the ground owing to the deficient rainfall.

We quote :—

Ready ...	...	...	Rs. 10 13 0
Apr.-May ...	...	...	" 10 6 6

RAPESEED :—

The market fluctuates within narrow limits owing to a small demand from home. Stocks are small and dealers are not anxious to operate largely on reduced prices. Crop accounts are so far favourable, but winter rains will be welcome.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	8	0 0 B.T.
" Yellow Guzerat ...	"	8	13 0 B.T.
Brown Delhi Ap.-May ...	"	8	2 0 R.T.

WHEAT:—

The market shows no new feature and the volume of business with Europe is small. Local mills buy sparingly, and fluctuations in the market are unimportant.

We Quote :—

Ready White Passi.....	Rs.	5	0 6 R.T.
White Delhi April-May ...	"	5	6 0 "

GINGELLYSEED:—

Changes in this market have been slight and rates close steady as under.

We quote :—

Ready White Khandeish	... Rs.	62	0 0
Gulburga	"	58	0 0
Bold White 85 p.c. Dec-Jan	... "	56	8 0
Red Jubbulpore Dec-Jan...	... "	51	8 0
Black Kutni do ...	... "	47	8 0

POPPYSEED :—

The market has remained steady at and about the following rates.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	10	12 0 B.T.
Forward	... "	11	5 0 R.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Market quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Ready	...Rs	35	12 0
Forward	... "	7	6 6 R.T

COTTONSEED :—

A steady market at our quotations.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	26-8-0	
Forward	"	3-12-0	R.T.

MOWRASEED :—

The market has fluctuated during the week, and closes as under.

We quote :—

Ready	...Rs.	7 4	6 B.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	6,332 bales
Wheat	...	31,620 cwts.
Linseed	...	6,732 "
Rapeseed	...	2,411 "
Gingellyseed	...	30,051 "
Poppyseed	...	1,166 "
Groundnuts	...	3,951 "
Castorseed	...	35,288 "
Rice	...	36,636 "
Myraballams	...	5,185 "
Cottonseed	...	21,907 "
Mowraseed	...	3,478 "
Gram	...	11,656 "
Joowar	...	1,984 "
Maize	...	2,703 "

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

Grey Goods.—The market continues quiet and we have no change to report.

White Goods.—In this market also there is little change. There is some inquiry, but it is of a retail character.

Prints and Dyed Goods.—The market is very quiet with scarcely anything doing.

Turkey red plain goods.—The home market is quiet. There is no change in prices. The local market is easier with a moderate demand, but prices realized are poor.

Turkey red prints.—The market continues dull Home prices are steady to firm.

Dhooties.—There is no change in the home markets. In the Bombay market there is a moderate inquiry, but at poor prices.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market has been slightly easier during the week. Ours continues in the same sluggish condition as before, and there is no chance of an improvement for some considerable time.

PETROLEUM.

		Per case.
Snowdake Brand ...150°	American	" 6 0 2
White Rose Brand..150°	American	" 5 12 2
Chester Brand ..... 75°	Abel A'can	" 4 12 2
Devoe's Brilliant ... 76°	Abel A'can	" 4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	" 4 0 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	" 4 8 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125°		per 2 tins " 3 10 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		" 3 10 0 per 8 Impl. gallons
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°		" 3 0 0 per 2 tins " 3 10 0
Camel Brand in tins125°		

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per two tins ...	4	3	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per 8 gallons ...	3	9	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	11	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	3	1	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

The following are the rates ruling to-day, for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., Ld :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3	9	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair ...	4	3	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	.....		
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	.....		
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	8	0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3	13	0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	1	0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3	11	0
Anchor Tins per pair	4	5	0
Shell Brand 150° in Cases per case	5	0	0
Anchor cases per case	4	8	0

SHARES.

The market is advancing and mill shares especially have moved up in almost all cases, buyers having come out seeing an improvement in the mill industry in the near future. Large transactions are passing. In Bank shares, Bank of Bombay have kept unchanged at Rs. 1,770. Bank of India have declined to Rs. 67 1-2; Bank of Bengal are in demand at Rs. 128; Indian Specie Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 50 1-2, and Bombay Merchant Bank shares at Rs. 9; Eastern Bank shares are at Rs. 80. In Press Companies, Indian Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 140; New Mofussils at Rs. 865, and New Berares at Rs. 545. In Mill Companies, Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company shares have jumped up to Rs. 385, but later on have declined to Rs. 370. Century Mill shares have improved to Rs. 270; Central Indias to Rs. 1,980; Colaba Land and Mill Company's shares to Rs. 1,185; Connoughts are quiet at Rs. 230; Crescents have advanced to Rs. 91 1-4; Edward Sassoon Mill shares are steady at Rs. 215; Fazulbhoy at Rs. 265; Finlays have ruled at and about Rs. 295; Howard and Bullough have changed hands at Rs. 250; Imperials are quiet at Rs. 140; Jamsheds have improved to Rs. 72 1-2; Khattau Makanji mill shares after touching at Rs. 900 have declined to Rs. 875; Kohinoors are steady at Rs. 755; Leopolds have been put through at Rs. 67; Maneckjee Petits have advanced to Rs. 2,765; Morarjee Gooculdas to Rs. 2,875; New Great Easterns to Rs. 200; New City of Bombay to Rs. 800; Phoenix to Rs. 102 1-2; Sassoon Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 820; Standards after touching at Rs. 1,220 have declined to Rs. 1,170; Swadeshi have improved to Rs. 1,270; Vishnu Cotton Mill ordinary shares to Rs. 545. In miscellaneous companies Badham Piles have changed hands at Rs. 90; Bombay Burma Trading Corporation have advanced to Rs. 577 1-2; Bombay Electric S. and Tram Company, Limited, ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 146, and preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 173; Bombay Flours have improved to Rs. 885. Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares have changed hands Rs. 282 1-2 X D, and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 287 1-2; Central India Mining Company shares have been put through at Rs. 30 1-4; Maroks are unchanged at Rs. 900; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares at Rs. 770. A good bit of Shivrajpur Syndicate shares was placed at Rs. 16. Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 68 1-2; Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 166 and deferred shares are steady at Rs. 120; Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 265 and Preference shares at Rs. 240; Treachers are weak at Rs. 500. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej old shares are steady at Rs. 645. New shares have changed at Rs. 610. Amritsar Patti are quiet at Rs. 125; Tapti Valley at Rs. 500; Ahmedabad Dholka at Rs. 125; Central Provinces at Rs. 34, and Gurzerat Railway at Rs. at 29 1-2. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	14 p.c.	*275
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 p.c.	1770
Bank of India	100	50	6 "	67½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 "	1680
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 "	1600
Bank of Burmah	100	100	7 "	128
Bank of Rangoon	100		6 "	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld...	50	10	5 "	10½
National Bank of India...	25	12½	12 p.c.	570
Punjab National Bank...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India...	50	30	8	33
Specie Bank	100	50	7	50½
The Bombay Mercantile Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	9
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank	£ 10	£ 4	...	8)
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	7 "	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 "	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$125	$125	£2	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	65
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1230
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	620
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hinglee	100	100	6p.c.	90
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	140
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co..	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9p.c.	330
Mahomedpura Cotton.....	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	280
New East India	1000	1000	75	950
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	825
New Berar...	500	500	40	545
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	700
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Parbhany	100	100	10	...
.....	400	400	30	700
Surat City	200	200	20	255
Vikart U. P. Co., Ld. ...	500	500	50	620
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	605
Alliance	1000	1000	...	65
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	130
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	46	370
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co.	250	250	15	530
Bombay United	250	250	Nil	335
Century	100	100	3	200
Central India	500	500	70	1980
China	1000	1000	...	700
Ghoo Silk	500	500	20	440
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1185
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	500
Connaught	300	300	...	230
Coorla	1000	1000	yr. 20	625
Crescent	100	100	4	91½
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	1005
Crown	500	500	20	500
David	250	250	10	400
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	600
Empress	500	500	...	270
Edward Sassoon Mill....	200	200	nil	217½
Fazulbhoy	250	250	...	265
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1445
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	295
Gold Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	200
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	510
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	450
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	140
Ind

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

LEADING COUNSEL.

Lord Ebury calls attention, in a letter to-day, to the speculations of a certain section of the Press as to what the Halsbury Club is and what it is not, and he suggests that the best definition of its aims is that it is "an association of Conservatives who desire to be led on a basis which subordinates tactics to principles." He adds: "If the existing Conservative leaders will for the future eschew tactics in which they are always outwitted by their opponents and stick fast to principles, I feel sure they will have no more devoted adherents than the members of the Halsbury Club." Which is true enough. Mr. Long makes a pointed appeal to his leader on cognate lines in his speech at Stockport. He agrees that "a leader must make it clear what path he wished his followers to tread," and is confident that his leader "had only got to call upon his followers in clear and definite language and he would find that they would respond." These two comments, representing widely separated points of view, converge upon the subject that is the main topic of conversation wherever two or three Unionists are gathered together. Both are valuable aids to the movement towards concentration, and they are instructive to all concerned in it.

THE TRIPOLITAN TANGLE.

If ever there was a motion which most certainly did not mean what it said, it is the one carried in the Turkish Chamber last evening, expressing "confidence that the Government will effectively safeguard the sovereign rights of the Sultan in Tripoli, and the integrity of the Empire." Would be surprised if there were half a dozen members of the majority who had even an outside hope, let alone confidence, that this or any other Government could do anything of the kind. The truth seems to be that no politician or faction in Turkey is anxious to do anything definite, because no definite thing could be at once glorious and safe, and everybody is convinced that somebody else had better have all the discredit and danger that may be going. The net result seems likely to be that Turkey will do nothing and the Turks are certainly the world's champions at masterly inactivity when they give their minds to it. This is no doubt the best policy really open to Turkey, if frank acceptance of the loss of Tripoli is impossible; since a thorough conquest of Tripoli must take Italy some time, and Italian patience with that expensive task may break down, when the glamour of bombardments and landings has quite worn off and an Italian false move may thereby be precipitated. It is to the interest of all the Powers, no doubt, to prevent such a development; but which of them would care to risk definite offence to either combatant, without very certain prospects of doing good?

"PROPORTION, GENTLEMEN, PLEASE."

The special correspondent of the "Times" at Tripoli puts in a warning which one was expecting as soon as somebody to whom fighting was no novelty had arrived on the scene. He foresees, both from the probabilities of the case, and from what he had already observed among his Italian colleagues of the Press, that the affair of outposts will be represented in Europe as a serious Turkish effort to recover the place. As a matter of fact, he concludes from the traces on the spot and a judicial view of the evidence, there were probably just about twenty Turks in it altogether, who were there to cut off Tripoli's water supply if they could. One must allow, perhaps, for the reaction in this experienced man's mind against exaggeration. For one notices that the experienced Mr. Bennet Burleigh while agreeing as to the water supply design, does not question the estimate of the Turks' numbers at 500. Still, the "Times" man's caution is useful, especially after the accounts of the "heroic" bombardment of the forts, which never once put a shell, apparently, within frightening distance of an Italian ship. His humorous telegraphed request, "Proportion, gentlemen, please; proportion," will, no doubt, be taken to heart.

THOSE USEFUL "LITTLE SOCIETIES."

"Society for Lonely Men." Such is the rather pathetic heading of a little piece of news in Thursday's "Standard" the development, to wit, of a society which was formed some seven years ago in connection with St. Stephen's Ealing, for getting lonely men together once a month for a country walk and an informal discussion on "science, theology, and social subjects." The society has prospered so well, and done so much to brighten the lives of the lonely ones, that it has become quite a force, and everybody in Ealing who has witnessed its effects has a good word for it. There are, of course, hundreds of societies in this country of which people hear very little, but which are cumulatively doing a great deal to preserve the national health, mentally and morally as well as physically—walking clubs, debating societies, natural history organizations, and so forth; all very modest, and quite unknown outside their own little circle until, as in this Ealing case, the blaze of publicity suddenly comes along. They deserve to flourish, and every well-wisher of the country must sympathise with them. They are in no small degree responsible for that remarkable tribute which Edison has lately paid to the English people as physically and intellectually the finest type now in Europe.

THE ROYALIST FRAGMENT.

We have trustworthy evidence at last as to the state of affairs in the North of Portugal from correspondents who have just been through the country. They report that there are very few signs indeed of any disturbance, while the only Royalists observed were a few stragglers whose bodies and clothes were equally worn out. The embarrassment of the Portuguese Government consists in the fact that such Royalists as remain together are right up against the frontier, and, although Spain has not earned any particular right to consideration by letting them get across that frontier in the first instance, Portugal is naturally anxious not to make trouble with her neighbour. Perhaps the best news of all from the point of view of peace and quiet is that it is raining very hard in those parts. A few days of this would be calculated to damp down the smouldering embers of the raid effectually. It is to be hoped that the Republican Government will now set to work, not only with the punishment of the conspirators, but with serious efforts to bring about general content and not to give needless provocation to religious or other feeling.

THE INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL.

One may certainly with every kind of success and usefulness to the new Industrial Council, which is to assist the Board of Trade in the settlement of disputes. The difficulty of present circumstances is that a certain class of trade unionists are much keener on trying their Syndicalist strategy than on securing any benefit to their followers; to use a sporting metaphor, they are out "not for the fish, but for the fishing." The Board of Trade, however, have managed to get one or two of the more "advanced" section to accept places on the workmen's side of the Board, and one can only hope that the result will not be their supersession by rivals of a more irreconcilable hue. It would be a mistake to imagine that this or any other body of the kind can overcome the really fundamental difficulties of the labour question. It may prevent widespread disputes arising out of insignificant differences, but it is helpless to allay those struggles which are due to the inability of industries to provide simultaneously a living wage and a commercial profit. That is the real centre of seismic disturbance just now, and earthquakes are not to be averted by Conciliation pills.

GRETCHEN BEFORE THE LOOKING-GLASS.

Lord Haldane's remarks on international relations appear to have found favour with his German friends, as they ought to do. But when the "Kreuz Zeitung" goes on to say that Lord Haldane "stands alone among influential English politicians" in his attitude towards Germany, it lapses into the hopeless slough of suspicious ignorance in which German newspaper writers seem to delight to wallow. Even the matter-of-fact "Vossische" can hardly believe that the British nation is of like mind with Lord Haldane; otherwise "Anglo-German relations would be in a very different states." One has almost given up the task of persuading our German friends that a course of self-examination would be the best remedy for Anglophobe malaise. Public opinion in England is only anti-German so far as it is provoked to that condition by pinpricks from German writers and promoters of the Flottenverein, who do their best to keep alive a state of distrust. The general attitude of English people towards Germany is fairly expressed by that of Lord Haldane; but even Lord Haldane reserves to his country the right to meet the menace of German naval armament with the only response that ordinary prudence dictates. One has no feeling about it: whether the challenge to our naval supremacy comes from Germany or Japan or America, we meet it as a matter of course, and we do so without any ill-feeling whatever, recognising as we do that every country is entitled to its own estimate of its defensive requirements.

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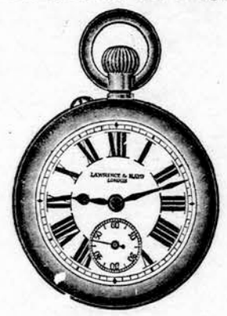

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